THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Port Almanac—December 4.

Sun Rises	6.54 A M
Sun Sets	4.46 P M
Day's Length	9 h 53 m
High Water at Southport	8 59 A M
High Water at Wilmington	10.46 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 4.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 39°; 8 p. m., 40°; maximum, 49°; minimum, 38°; mean 44°.

Rainfall for the day .07; rainfall for the month up to date, .07.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair; north to west winds.

Fair weather will continue in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with a slowly rising temperature Wednesday.

Although there are 780,000,000 pennies in circulation, the crop is short and the mints are turning out 150,000 a day.

George Gould got out of the rucus with Mrs. Nicolaus-Ruhman by comping on $10,000 and agreeing to pay the costs.

The type-setting machine is rapidly taking the place of the compositor. One machine will do the work of about four compositors.

A contemporary admonishes us to "beware of Trusts." But what's the use. The Trust is here with both feet and they keep a-coming.

According to one of our Northern Republican contemporaries, Senator Sherman's mistake wasn't in writing a book, but in saying something in it.

When Holmes, convicted in Philadelphia of the murder of Pietzel, heard his death sentence he said, "Well, that's all;" and he doubtless thought it enough.

Mr. David B. Hill's lecturing tour is not panning out as was anticipated. The people do not seem to be be wishing to hear him discourse on "Liberty" at a dollar a head or thereabouts.

Secretary Morton is in favor of "honest" money. He is also in favor, of honest cheese. He carries his sound money theories too far, but he is eminently sound on the cheese question.

Paderewski, the Polish ivory manipulator, receives so many requests for locks of his hair, that if he complied with them he would go baldheaded and have to run a hair factory besides.

Bob Ingersoll expresses the opinion that healer Schlatter is insane and the crowds of people who flocked to him to be cured about in the same condition, in both of which Bob isn't very far out.

Sir William Currie, the English Ambassador to Constantinople, who has been talking so sassy to the Sultan, isn't half as anxious to curry favor with him as the British Prime Minister seems to be.

The Ferrin comet is none of your bobtailed sky scooters. It sports a tail which, according to a California astronomer who measured it, is ten million miles long and is growing at the rate of a million miles a day. This is a California tale.

Ex-Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, who is lecturing jointly with his brother Alf, got mad in Camden, N. J, and left the stage without finishing his job, because some idiot in the gallery hissed. Bob is too thin-skinned for a regular built lecturer.

If a writer in the Titusville, Fla., *Advocate* isn't stretching it, bananagrowing in the Indian river section is a daisy business. He tells of a planter who cut 1,400 bunches from one acre of land and netted $700 on them, which is doing reasonably well for one acre.

Senator Hoar has got so mad at the Turks for slaughtering the Armenians that he has written President Cleveland that he will back him in anything he may do to bring the Turks to taw even if it goes to knocking him down, jumping on him and punching the stuffing out of Turkey.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVII.—NO. 62. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,921

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

It is said that the largest structure on earth, compared with the size of the builders, is the ant-hill of Africa, some of which are fifteen feet high and nine feet in diameter. If the human habitation were constructed on the same scale it would be more than seven miles high. If it had to accommodate so many members it would have to spread out considerably, too.

Now that Holmes has been refused a new trial and been sentenced to be hanged, it is time for Pietzel to come from under cover and say whether he is really dead or not, or forever hold his peace.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says it is estimated that Atlanta held 100,000 people on Thanksgiving day. She probably didn't feel very full either, and neither did most of them after they got out of Atlanta.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who is 80 years old, must have a spite against some of her neighbors. She is learning to play the piano.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC—Meeting Orient Lodge.
J H REHDER & Co—Look over list.
CRONLY & MORRIS—Receiver's sale.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Rev. Father Scahill, of Fayetteville, is in the city.

— Mr. C. H. Dock, of Bolton, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Warren Beck, of York, Pa., is a guest of the Purcell.

— Rev. Father Dennin has gone to Virginia to marry a couple.

— Mr. J.W. McRae, of Richmond, Va., was registered at the Purcell yesterday.

— Mr. Carl Schulken is now in the Atlantic Coast Line Company's record office.

— Mr. H. M. Sapp, of Louisville, was among the arrivals at the Purcell yesterday.

— Mr. J. T. Quarles, of Baltimore, was in the city yesterday, registered at the Purcell.

— Mr. J. N. Brand, of the superintendent of transportation's office, has returned from the Atlanta Exposition.

— Mr. J. A. Fountain, assistant superintendent transportation of the A. C. L. at Richmond, Va., was in the city yesterday.

— Miss Jennie Bunting has returned home after a delightful visit of several weeks to Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn.

— Mr. Geo. H. James, for several years clerk in the Atlantic Coast Line Company's record office, has been promoted to the general manager's office.

APPOINTMENTS

for Visitations by the Bishop of East Carolina.

Dec 3rd—Tuesday—E P—Kinston, S Mary's.
Dec 6th—Friday—E P—Dawson,s School House.
Dec 8th—2nd Sunday in Advent—M P—Pitt county, S John's.
Dec 8th—2nd Sunday in Advent—E P—Pitt county, S Michael's.
Dec 10th—Tuesday—E P—Greenville, S. Paul's.
Dec 13th—Friday—Vanceboro, S Paul's.
Dec. 15th—3rd Sunday in Advent—M P—Beaufort county, Zion church.
Dec 15th—3rd Sunday in Advent—E P—Washington, S Peter's.
Dec 17th—Tuesday—Chocowinity Beaufort county, Trinity Chapel.
Dec 19th—Thursday—E P—Hamilton, S Martin's.
Dec 22nd—Fourth Sunday in Advent—Gatesville, S Mary's.
Dec 25th—Christmas Day—Gates county, S Peter's.
Dec 26th—Thursday, Festival S Stephen—E P—Murfreesboro, S Barnabas.
Dec 29th—Sunday after Christmas—M P—Roxobel, S Mark's.
Dec 29th—Sunday after Christmas—E P—Woodville, Bertie county. Grace church.
Dec 31st—Tuesday—Windsor, S Thomas'.
Jan 1st, 1896—Wednesday—Festival of the Circumcision—E P—Plymouth, Grace Church.
Jan 3d—Friday—Williamston—Church of the Advent.
M P—Morning Prayer. E P—Evening Prayer.
Holy Communion at all morning services.
The children catechized when practicable.
The Vestries will pleased be prepared to meet the Bishop.
Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale', are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Y. M. C. A.

The anniversary exercises of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on January 1st. The Auxiliary proposes to have a big New Year's reception in connection therewith, and a special meeting of the ladies is called for to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock to make preparations. Every member should attend.

Howard Relief No. 1.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of Howard Relief Fire Engine Company No. 1, viz: M. Rathjen, President; J. W. Duls, Vice President; J. G. Gieschen, Secretary and Treasurer; H. F. Haar, Foreman; Henry Gieschen, Assistant Foreman; Martin Schnibben, Second Assistant Foreman.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Receipts of cotton here yesterday were 2,138 bales; same day last year, 1,958.

— Local forecast: Fair till Thursday night; colder, northwest winds, becoming light variable.

— There was 3.1 feet of water in the river at Fayetteville Monday at 8 a. m.; a fall of half a foot in the previous twenty-four hours.

— Fannie Rogers, colored, drunk and disorderly, was sentenced in the City Court yesterday to pay a fine of $5 or be imprisoned ten day.

— A lamp explosion last night at the residence of Miss Annie R. Hilton, on Red Cross street, caused some damage, but the fire was extinguished without calling out the Fire Department.

— The foot ball team went out to Hilton park last night to practice for the game to be played on the 10th inst. with the Florence (S. C.) team. Another practice game will be played to-night at the park.

— A one-story frame dwelling on Seventh street, between Nun and Church, was damaged by fire last night to the amount probably of $200. The house was owned and occupied by Ed Broadhurst, colored.

— Hester Outlaw, colored, was sent to jail yesterday from Justice Bunting's court in default of bond for her appearance at the Criminal Court to answer to the charge of assault and battery with a deadly weapon upon another negro woman.

AUDIT AND FINANCE.

Regular Meeting—Communications from the Board of Aldermen Received and Acted Upon—Bills Audited and Approved.

The Board of Audit and Finance met in regular session on yesterday afternoon. Present, Messrs. Wm. Calder (chairman), C. W. Yates, Jos. H. Hanby and C. H. Ganzer.

A communication was received from the Board of Aldermen announcing that Mr. W. N. Harriss had been elected mayor.

The Board did not concur in the appropriation by the Board of Aldermen of the sum of $35 to be paid Wm. Sheehan for injury to a horse while arresting a criminal last August, but requested that all papers connected with the matter be presented, and also that the Chief of Police, Wm. Sheehan and C. O. Knox be summoned to appear before the Board of Audit at the next meeting.

The appropriation of $185 additional for building an annex to the Fifth ward hook and ladder house, was, on motion of Mr. Hanby, concured in.

The appropriation of $33 for expenses incurred in entertaining officers of the *Amphitrite* was also concurred in.

The proposed appropriation of $1,900 to build a new engine house in the Fifth ward for the Cape Fear Company and the proposed sale of the house now used by this company, were deferred for consideration at the next meeting.

Mr. M. Cronly's application for additional compensation, $79, for listing taxes, was also deferred.

Bills were audited and approved as follows: For current expenses, $5,104.91; refunded taxes, $10 00.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R R—694 bales cotton.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—972 bales cotton, 85 casks spirits turpentine, 276 bbls rosin, 45 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—62 bales cotton, 38 casks spirits turpentine, 210 bbls rosin, 60 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—269 bales cotton, 26 casks spirits turpentine, 231 bbls rosin, 78 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner Mary Wheeler—24 bales cotton.

Steamer Daggett—2 bales cotton, 35 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer D Murchison—106 bales cotton, 18 casks spirits turpentine, 156 bbls rosin, 111 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer Lisbon—6 casks spirits turpentine, 135 bbls rosin, 16 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 2,138 bales; spirits turpentine, 133 casks; rosin, 1,008 bbls; tar, 345 bbls; crude turpentine, 80 bbls.

Carolina Lodge No. 434.

At a meeting of the above named Lodge, Knights of Honor, held last night, officers were elected for the ensuing term as follows:

Director—John D. Bellamy, Jr., Jr.
Vice Director—J. J. Hopkins.
Assistant Director—R. M. Wescott.
Reporter—S. G. Hall.
Financial Reporter—J. L. Dudley.
Treasurer—John L. Cantwell.
Chaplain—John Cowan.
Guide—Geo. N. Harriss.
Guardian—C. Reaves.
Sentinel—J. M. McGowan.
Trustees—Owen Fennell, R. C. Cantwell and W. M. Hankins.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 30 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

RALEIGH HAPPENINGS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN SESSION.

About Two Hundred and Thirty Cases on the Docket—Judge Timberlake Requested by the Governor to Preside at Duplin Court—Colonial Dames Considering the Adoption of a Seal—Valuation of Property in Wake County—Judge Schenck and the Southern Railroad—Farmers' Alliance.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 3.

The Bellville *Herald* of Texas gets out a 30,000 edition of Walter Henry's attack upon General Ransom and the Democratic party.

The order of Colonial Dames is considering the adoption of a seal. Sir Walter Raleigh's portrait, as well as his coat of arms and the Tyron palace, have all been suggested.

The Duplin term of court, which begins Thursday, will not be presided over by Judge Graham, owing to the serious illness of his daughter. The Governor has requested Judge Timberlake to preside.

This morning Sheriff W. J. Hardiman, of Martin county, made a complete settlement of his taxes. Martin is the first county to make a complete settlement of new taxes this year. The amount of this settlement was $5,500.

Registrars were appointed to-day by the city clerk for the coming election.

There is some little friction between the city Board of Equalization and the county Board and the Commissioners. The county Board of Equalization made their report some weeks ago to the Commissioners. The city Board has just completed its work, having increased the valuation of property $69,000. The Board wants to make its report to the Commissioners. There is some objection from the Commissioners, because it will necessitate a change in many figures, though the county would profit by the increase. The matter may be settled to-day.

The Federal Court got to work today, Judge Seymour presiding. There are about 230 cases docketed. The town is full of many sorry white people and negroes who make a specialty of associating with moonshine. It is almost impossible to gain entrance to the court room, and on Fayetteville street it is nearly impossible to pass. It is one of the largest crowds ever in attendance at court.

The Seaboard Air Line shops which have been working on half time on Saturdays have begun to work on full time.

Judge Schenck asserts that the Southern R. R. is now stretching out its octopus hands to gather in the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., and that the Governor ought to, if necessary, call the Legislature together to prevent the consummation of this crime, or the Baltimore syndicate ought to postpone a sale until the next Legislature meets in order to take action. He further says that the Southern is trying to destroy all the branches of this road.

The Alliance Executive Committee makes its report of the purchase of the shoe factory property at Hillsboro. The location is said to be excellent, half way between Greensboro and Raleigh. The buildings are of sufficent capacity to operate a large shoe factory as well as to her manufacturing enterprises which may be contemplated. The price paid for the property was $8,500.

As soon as needed repairs are made, the offices of the Alliance will be moved to Hillsboro. The Business Agency will go about January first. Alliancemen are called upon by the committee to make contributions towards the equipment of the buildings.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Cigars, Tobacco and Groceries of all kinds and lowest prices, delivered anywhere in the city Neill McKinnon, No. 3 South Water street. c21

The public is invited to inspect the windows of Mr. A. P. Levy, proprietor of the French Cafe, as he has prepared a Thanksgiving Novelty and Treat. All customers are invited to call in and see his display, at 115 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C. nov 28 tf

Free Photographs—To the one who will give me the best written Advertisement for my business containing not over thirty-five words, between now and December 15th, I will give one dozen finest Cabinets. U. C. Ellis, Photographer, No. 114 Market street. nov 26 tf

Telephone 161. For best quality of Wood and Coal delivered any where in the city call up Telephone 161. John H. Whiteman & Son. nov 7 1m

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

St. John's Hall.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING ORIENT Lodge No, 395, Wednesday night 8 p. m. Election of Officers for ensuing year.

H. G. SMALLBONES, Secretary.

dec 4 1t

Receiver's Sale of Valuable Real Estate

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, 10TH INST., AT 11 o'clock a. m., we will sell at our office 120 Princess street, by order and under inspection of A. G. Ricaud, Esq., Receiver First National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., all of the Real Estate as previously advertised for sale on November 13th, held by him as Receiver of that Bank.

The property is situated upon Blocks 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 37, 38, 39, 35, 47, 48, 50, 85, 105, 310, 351, 367, 409, 518, 597, 523, 524, 526, 528, 531, 534, 540, 541, 543, 558, 559, 560, 576, 577, 578, as by the official plan of the City of Wilmington, N. C. Property sold subject to confirmation of the Bank.

For particulars apply to Auctioneers. Terms cash.

CRONLY & MORRIS, Auctioneers.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 4, 1895. 4 5 10. dec 4 2t

Messenger copy 2t 7 8 10. Review copy 2t 6 9.

J. R. WILLARD & CO.

MEMBERS:

Chicago Board of Trade,
New York Produce Exchange,
New York Cons. Stock Exchange.

We will send free the only 4-page Market Letter issued daily from New York and Chicago. Also a Market Dictionary defining all commercial and financial terms and furnishing the most valuable statistics relating to stocks and grain. Send for them.

Orders in stocks, cotton and grain solicited in any amount for cash or on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.

66 Broadway and 45 New St., New York.
17 Board of Trade, Chicago. nov 14 1m

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

OUR STOCK PURCHASED BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Goods sold at retail less than present wholesale prices.

All Wool Cheviot Suits $6.00, worth $12.00.

See our $7.50 Cassimere Suits, equal to any $12.50.

Hundreds of Children's Suits, all Wool, $1.50 up, worth double the Money.

NEW HATS AND FURNISHINGS.

It would be pure folly and a waste of money to pay the exorbitant prices that you are called upon to put up for a hat, simply because you buy from an exclusive hatter. We show an immense assortment of all the newest shapes and shades in Derbys and Alpines, at prices that are right and which are from 25 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent. below others.

DRESS SHIRTS,
PERCALE SHIRTS,
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
NOBBY NECKWEAR,
DRESS GLOVES,
SIGHTLY HOSIERY.

Your money back if you want it.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

oct 13 tf

—THE—

Purpose

of This Store,

A. DAVID & Co.,

Is to serve the people of Wilmington with the best service and the best goods for the money that the market affords. It is the principle upon which this Stose is founded It is the principle upon which the Store is maintained. To fail to complain of any unsatisfactory purchase is the gravest wrong you can inflict on this Store. Your money back for the asking, applies to out of town as well as town patrons. Out of town patrons write us if any purchase is unsatisfactory, and you'll get your money back by return mail, by telegraph if you say so. But give us the chance and we'll prove that we are selling to please. To better this Store, to make it perfect is our desire.

Children's Department

contains many new and original ideas in

Reefer Suits and Reefer Overcoats.

Men's Sack & Frock Suits

made to fit the smallest to the largest, and from the tallest to the stoutest.

A. DAVID & CO.,

FRONT AND PRINCESS ST.

nov 7 tf

STOP IT!

Stop What?

Our Gold and Silver Bicycle, of Course.

TO FACILITATE THE DELIVERY of Parcels (especially Prescriptions) we have inaugurated a "Bicycle Messenger Service," whereby goods desired in a hurry can be delivered without delay to any part of the city.

If you will call up "Phone 126 or 144" we shall be pleased to send up any article you may wish. Again, if you have a prescriptico to be filled let us know, and we will send for it, prepare and send the medicine to you, thus saving you much time and trouble.

N. B.—We do not charge extra for this "Special Service." We want your patronage.

Look Out For Our "GOLD AND SILVER RUNNER"—Stop It—i, e. if you want something sent up.

Yours up to date,

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Prescription Specialist.

Y. M. C. A. Building,

nov 27 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Turpentine Lands

IN BODIES TO SUIT, ON LINE OF RAILroad in Florida: These lands are owned by an estate that has to be closed by January next, and can be bought at from $3 00 to $7.50 per acre. Titles perfect. If you are looking for a location write to me for maps and full particulars.

ARTHUR T. WILLIAMS,
Jacksonville, Fla.

nov 16 Sm D&W 8w

LOOK OVER THIS LIST

And note what you wish to

BUY FOR XMAS.

A Nice Dress Goods 5c to $1.00 per yard.
Table Cloths and Doilies.
A Good Blanket or Comforter.

Lace Curtains 75c pair and upwards.
Bed Spreads 69c to $4 75.
Linen Sets in Cluny & Cotton Lace.
Shawls 75c to $8 50.
Handkerchiefs of Every Description.
Cotton and Flannel Underwear.
Corsets at all prices.
Infants' Bonnets and Caps.
Stockings and Gloves in all sizes.
Watches—Good time-keeper $1 48 and upwards.
Alarm Clocks 69c, Walnut Clocks $4 98.
Cuff Buttons, Scarf Pins, Earrings and Breastpins.
Gilt Band Cap or Sailor Hat.
Fancy Work Boxes, Glove Cases.
Cuff and Collar Boxes. Silver Picture Frames 98c.
Nice Pair Boots or Shoes.
Slippers and Rubbers all sizes.
A Good Suit of Clothes.
Pair of Pants 50c up to $5.00.
Umbrel as, New Hand es 50c to $4.50.
Latest style Soft or Stiff Hat.
Suspenders and Neckties.
Silk Handkerchiefs or Socks.
Sweaters and Knit Jackets.
Undershirts and Drawers.
White and colored Overshirts.
Window Shades and Curtain Poles.
Chenille Table Covers and Portieres.
Carpets 18½c per yard and upwards.
Mattress and Floor Oilcloths.
Rugs 35, 45, 65, 95c up to $4.50.
Chamberlains, medium size, $4.50; large, $4.00.
A Nice Iron-bound Trunk.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

LARGEST VARIETY.
LOWEST PRICES.

Remember the cheapest place to buy goods is at

J. H. REHDER & CO'S

'Phone 118. Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases over $2 00.

dec 1 tf

J. W. Murchison

Has now in stock a complete assortment of

Hardware

Tinware,

Agricultural Implements

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps

Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

In fact, the prudent buyer, who always wants the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices

Will find just what he wants in our large variety and assortment.

Don't forget that our leading points are

QUALITY, DURABILITY, RELIABILITY AND HONEST PRICES.

Call and examine our immense stock.

J. W. MURCHISON,

Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

oct 25 tf

A Comfortable Shoe

Is a happy combination of fine leather, superiority in manufacture and a perfect fit. You can't be easy unless your feet are. Our "Old Gents' comfort's Shoe" at $3.00 will make you easy and comfortable.

Our Pointed Toe Lace Shoes at $2.50 and $3.00 will give you both style and comfort. Don't fail to see our new "HEALTH AND COMFORT" SHOE with a felt innersole. Try one pair and you'll wear no other.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

nov 17 tf

I Am in Constant Attendance at My

PLACE OF BUSINESS, BESIDES THAT I have a Registered Pharmacist, so that at no time is my Drug Store left in charge of an incompetent person. My goods are fresh and pure, and we deliver them as promptly as any one and my prices are as reasonable as the quality of the goods will permit.

JAS. D. NUTT,
The Druggist.

dec 3 tf

C. C. NUTS.

5,000 just arrived.
1,800 second-hand Spirit Casks, all kinds.
30 tons Hoop Iron.
100 boxes Cheese.
75 boxes Raisins.
100 bbls Sugar.
150 boxes Crackers.

D. L. GORE,
120, 122, 124 North Water St.,
nov 30 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Cash Paid

—FOR—

Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

28 Cents Per Pound

For it in Boston, and no charge for commission or carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
Boston, Mass.

nov 18 Sm Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf

Business Booming.

Owing to the immense business done in the last few months, our Mr. Johnson was compelled to make a second trip to New York to replenish our already beautiful stock of

Dry Goods

Millinery and

FANCY GOODS.

These newly purchased goods are now arriving daily. Among other goods that have been received are twenty elegant

FUR CAPES,

which were purchased considerably below value, and we are offering them to our customers at the same reduced rates.

100 Ladies' Jackets from $5 to $25, in the most fashionable styles. Also a very handsome selection of

Velvet and Plush Capes.

Sole Agents for Dr. Jaeger's Celebrated Sanitary Woollen Underwear.

Buy your KID GLOVES from us where you can have them tried on while you are sitting at the counter. Will inform the public through the daily papers when our stock of

Holiday Goods

will be ready for inspection, but would advise you not to make your purchases before seeing our stock.

JOHNSON & FORE

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

dec 1 tf

For the First Fifteen

Days of December we propose to offer some bargains in

Oil Heaters,

Wood and Coal Heaters,

COAL VASES,

Portable Grates,

Shovels and Tongs.

A few of those

Stand and Library Lamps

left to be sacrificed.

Feather Dusters 35c and downward.
Counter Brushes 40c and downward.
Scrubbing Brushes 10c and upward.
Shoe Brushes 10c and upward.
Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Whitewash Brushes. Bird Cages slightly shop worn at cost.

Our prices will prove every word we say in this advertisement. Try us and see.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street.

dec 1 tf

Walk Just 63 1-2 Steps

East from the corner of Front and Princess streets, and you will be at the old stand of H. C. Evans, where

Mercer & Evans

are now selling some of the

CHEAPEST SHOES

in the United States.

Why pay $5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 for a Gent's Calf Plain Toe Welted Shoe, either in Congress or Lace, broad, thick soles, when we will sell you a Shoe that will do as much wear, look as well and give as much comfort for $4.00 and $4.50? New Goods and in any size desired. A trial will convince. Moore Bicycle Shoes.

Call on us for all other kinds of Shoes. Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans.

dec 1 tf Successors to H. C. Evans.

Seasonable Goods,

Such as Butter, Cheese, Cakes and Crackers, Nuts, Candies, &c., &c., are being received daily.

Our Albion Patent Flour is a trade winner. Call or write for prices.

A small lot of 6 inch Shingles at less than dealers' prices.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets

nov 12 D&W tf

EGGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CAN FURNISH YOU with Thoroughbred Brown Leghorn Chicken Eggs at $2.00 per setting of 15 eggs.

A. PREMPERT,

dec 1 tf No. 11 South Front street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

No. 9 North Front St.

A STORE FULL OF STYLISH THINGS

In garments, in fabrics, in trimmings. Come when you please. Wander through the Store. Criticise or compliment. You are free to do either, and our salespeople will take pleasure in showing these fashionable goods. Perhaps a price or two may interest, and we add these:

The Eclat.

This garment is all Wool, worth $10.00, this week $6.00. Two hundred new garments have just been opened.

What Corset

Do You Wear?

Somebody told you a long time ago that a certain Corset was good. Yes, it was, but there are, perhaps, one or two makes that are better adapted to your figure. With our large stock and skilled corset salespeople, we can give you the Corset that you most need. Will you let us try?

The W. B. America's leading Corset this week $1.00.

In the Linen Department.

Every day there are one or two things that are worthy of extra attention. To-day it's a lot of Damasks—wide enough and fine enough to suit almost any one. And here's the price asked for them: Worth $1.15, this week 89c yard.

Trimmings.

If you haven't decided about the garniture for that fall gown, let us help you. A well equipped trimming stock is at our right hand.

Evening Silks.

Twenty beautiful fabrics that were picked for evening gowns. No two alike in color or pattern. It is best not to delay with these, for the one you think prettiest may be gone if you come late, 75c to $2.00 a yard.

Katz & Polvogt,

No. 9 North Front St.,

nov 24 tf

ASK FOR

Tenney's NEW YORK

FINE CANDIES

IN SEALED PACKAGES

AT

MORRISON'S, 103 Market St.

dec 1 tf

Holiday Goods.

3,000 C. C. Nuts.
1,000 pounds Mixed Nuts.
40 barrels Apples.
100 boxes Firecrackers.
50 boxes Raisins.
75 pails mixed Candy.
100 boxes Stick Candy.
Heavy goods in abundance.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.
108 North Water Street.
dec 1 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months, $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1895

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

The U. S. Commissioner of Labor has in figuring on the wealth and indebtedness of the people of the United States presented some interesting and suggestive figures. From the last census returns and such other sources of information as he deemed reliable he presents the following figures showing the indebtedness, public and private:

Railroads and street railroads	$ 5,851,000,000
Telegraph, lightning, water and other such corporations	349 000 000
Total	$ 6,200,000 000
Real estate mortgages	6,019 000 000
All other debts and taxes	5 981,000,000
Total private debt	$18 200,000,000
United States debt	892 000 000
States	229,000 000
Counties	145 000 000
Cities and towns	724 000 000
School	37,000 000
Total public debt	$ 2 027 000,000
Private debt	18,200 000 000
Public debt	2,027,000,000
Aggregate	$20 227 000,000

Against this he offsets the following showing the aggregate wealth:

Railways and other corporations, mentioned above	$9 000,000 000
Real estate	36 000,000,000
Capital invested in manufactures, mines, etc.	10,500,000,000
Annual product of farms, factories and mines	8,500,000 000
Gold and silver	1,200 000,000
Aggregate wealth	$65 200,000,000.

Total wealth $65,200,000,000; total indebtedness $20,227,000,000. How much of this debt is due abroad is not stated, but whatever that amount may be it should be deducted from the aggregate wealth for it must eventually go out of the country, but that due from one citizen to another remains in the country so that this does not affect the aggregate for it only passes from one hand to the other. But it must be paid all the same, and it must be paid by the product of labor in some form, and when reduced to the bed-rock it comes out of the products of the farm, and the raw material of mine and forest.

Analyzing as well as practicable these debts it is found that about $6,000,000,000 is in the form of mortgages on real estate, 40 per cent of which is for money loaned on property in cities of 100,000 population, or more. Including towns of 8,000 and more they would cover 70 per cent of the $6,000,000,000, leaving the amount on farms and village property $1,800,000,000. It is argued that the railroad, bank and other corporation indebtedness does not affect the people, as it does not come out of them. It does not come out of them directly but it does indirectly and none the less surely, for the railroad, bank and other corporation must figure on their indebtedness and how to pay it out of their earnings and this means a tribute in some form put upon the people who patronize the railroads, banks and other corporations. If a railroad has an annual interest of $500,000, say, to pay this $500,000 must come out of the earnings of the road, the charge for service are gauged accordingly and the people who ship freight or travel on the roads must pay the $500,000 interest, and they must pay the principal too, if it is ever paid. If a manufacturer erects a plant on borrowed money or capital of his own he expects to make those who buy his manufactures pay the interest on the money invested in that plant and they do pay it.

When it comes to the public debt which is paid by taxes, the people pay that, too, for the taxes filter through and come down to them at last. The merchant who imports a cargo of goods pays the custom duties on them, adds this to the price and the people who buy the goods pay the duties. When the distiller pays the tax on his barrel of whiskey, or the manufacturer pays the tax on his box of tobacco or cigars he charges it to the man who drinks the liquor, chews the tobacco or smokes the cigars and he pays his part of it, so that when you summer it down the bulk of indebtedness, public and corporate, comes out of the people at last and most of it out of the soil.

Figuring on the *per capita* indebtedness it foots up $323 for every man, woman and child in the country, which would make for the average family of five persons $1,615 for the family indebtedness, the interest charge on which at 6 per cent. would be $96.90, with the principal still to come. This must be paid out of the products of labor in some form as we have shown, and while doing this the people who pay it must meet their current obligations, support their families and meet incidental expenses, which form no small item in the aggregate.

But confining our remarks to the farmer whose industry is so closely connected with other industries whose prosperity depends upon it, let us admit for the present that he has to bear only the mortgage indebtedness that rests upon the farm, the amount being about $1,800,000,000. The interest on and the principal of this must be paid out of the products of the farm. The annual interest on this at six per cent. would be $108,000,000. How much cotton at eight cents a pound, wheat at sixty cents a bushel, or corn at thirty cents a bushel, would it take pay it? This is simply the interest. How many crops would it take to pay the principal after the cost of production is deducted? We will not undertake to figure on that because it would get away with our arithmetic.

It is said that a large amount of this is due for money borrowed to buy land in the West. Suppose this to be true it doesn't make any difference how the debt was contracted, it must be paid, and there is but one way to pay it and that is by what is produced on the mortgaged acres. Twenty-two years ago one bale of cotton or one bushel of wheat or corn would pay as much of that debt as two bales of cotton, two bushels of wheat or two bushels of corn will now, and then the American farmer did not have the competition from other countries to contend against that he has now. When they demonetized silver they simply doubled the debt and made it twice as hard to pay, even if the American farmer were not confronted by the competition which now he has to face from other countries.

When we look at these figures and then remember that our wise financier statesmen did all they could to destroy our silver by putting this country on a gold basis it is not hard to understand why agriculture is depressed and why there is so much unrest among the men who follow the plow.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

They who predicted that the President's message would bring surprises, bold affirmation of a vigorous foreign policy, etc., did not see an advance copy of it, for while it is a thoughtfully composed and vigorously expressed document it is eminently conservative and studiously avoids waving the red flag in the face of any nation.

It was expected and predicted by some that he would blow a bugle blast on the Venezuelan and the Cuban questions, but on the former he goes only so far as to say that the Monroe doctrine opposes the acquisition by force by any European Government of an increase of territory in the countries South of us, and that any attempt to do that would not meet with favor in this country. Referring to the present dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain he says this Government has suggested arbitration and at the same time suggested that it would not be just to Venezuela to let Great Britain select the line on which she would be willing to arbitrate, but that the whole question in dispute should be submitted and considered. To these suggestions the reply of the British Government has not yet been received but is shortly expected.

He devotes some space to the Alaska boundary question, in which he says that the boundary line has never been definitely settled, and suggests that now since the Youkon valley is becoming of some importance as a gold-bearing territory and for other reasons, that an international commission of experts be appointed to run the lines.

The Cuban question he dispatches with remarkable brevity, simply stating that the Government has done all it deemed proper in maintaining its friendly relations with Spain by preventing this country from becoming a "vantage ground" for operations against Spain in Cuba, a task which has been rendered more difficult by the avowed sympathy of our people with the Cubans, which encouraged giving aid and comfort from our shores. But, notwithstanding, the Government will perform its duty and hopes that peace will soon come to the distracted island.

Our relations with other nations are satisfactory, with the exception that Germany is discriminating against American meat under the pretence that it is unwholesome. If this should continue he suggests that some restrictive measures might be adopted as to imports from that and other countries which may discriminate against our products, but advises that any legislation of that kind should be handled with exceeding care.

The Waller incident with France is in a fair way of settlement, France having furnished the proceedings of the court under which Waller was convicted, from which it seems he was fairly tried in open court and had counsel to defend him. France has declined to furnish copies of the testimony as "setting a bad precedent," but efforts are still being made to secure them.

The outbreak in Hawaii some time ago is referred to in which some Americans joined with the royalists in an effort to overthrow the Dole Government, some of whom were sentenced to death. On the representation that some of these were American citizens this Government protested and the sentence of such as were American citizens was commuted to banishment. Some it is alleged are entitled to indemnity, whose claims are now pending.

Speaking of our relations with Italy he calls attention to the lynching of some Italian laborers in Colorado about a year ago, and says the State authorities are doing all they can to bring the perpetrators to justice, but suggests that suitable provision be made for the families of the lynched men. In this connection he says that the padrone system is responsible for bringing much labor to this country in its most offensive form and says it would be advisable to enact some measure to break up that system as it affects this country.

He makes but a passing reference to the tariff in which he attributes no small measure of our ills, financial and otherwise, to the protection which favored the few against the many, establishing a paternalism which destroyed the self-relying energies of its beneficiaries, and crippled our business with other countries. He says just enough on this line to let Congress see that as far as he is concerned there is no use of tinkering with the tariff.

He makes no reference to the Nicaragua Canal, a subject on which there was some desire at this time to know how he stands.

The larger portion of the message is given to the financial question, in which he reiterates his well known views on the silver question, and pleads at length for the retirement of the greenback, which in connection with the high tariff, the Sherman act, the Bland-Allison act and the agitation of the free coinage of silver, he believes responsible for our embarrassed financial condition and for the straits in which the Treasury is placed, necessitating the borrowing of gold. He adheres with emphasis to the necessity of redeeming all our obligations in gold.

The remedy he proposes to supply the place in our currency of the $346,000,000 of greenbacks retired is an issue of long term, low rate of interest bonds of small and large denominations, and authorizing the national banks to increase their circulation in proportion to the bonds they hold.

To give the country better banking facilities, and something to take the place as near as possible of the State banks, destroyed by the act taxing their circulation, he suggests that the large banks be authorized to establish branch banks in such localities as they may elect. He also suggests that the Government, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, might coin into dollars or subsidiary coin the bullion now in the Treasury.

This is in brief the gist of his remarks on the financial question, but he concludes by saying that he will co-operate with Congress in any measure for the relief of the Treasury which may seem practicable and wise.

CURRENT COMMENT.

— Some Canadian students have been engaged in an amusement quite common up there beyond the border —pulling down the American flag. Uncle Sam will put it up, may be, one of these days, in the Dominion. Then it will stay up.—*N. Y. Journal, Dem.*

— The Philadelphia sugar refineries which were closed by the trust this week will be kept closed until a diminished supply forces up prices. In the meantime the men who are thrown out of work by this piece of political economy are at the beginning of Winter with families to support. Yet there are Sugar Trust financiers who seem unable to understand why they are not generally looked on as philantropists.—*New York World, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— It is not what is inside a man that makes him look distinguished; it is his clothes.—*Aechison Globe.*

— The average man will give a stare of profound wisdom before giving a foolish answer.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

— The look on any married woman's face should convince the girls that the men are not worth the exertion necessary to catch one.—*Atchison Globe.*

— After a man has worked on a newspaper he begins to understand that the editor doesn't abuse half as many people as he wants to.—*New York Recorder.*

— "No, John," said Mrs. Jenkins, "Tommy shan't go to the circus; for they say there's a Bacterian camel in it; and I won't have my child exposed to these horrid germs."—*New York Tribune.*

APPOINTMENTS.

Wilmington District, W. S. Rone, P. E.

Bladen circuit, Windsor, Dec 7th and 8th.

Wilmington, Bladen Street, night, Dec 8th.

One Thing is Certain

There is no better cure in existence for Cramps, Cholera Morbus and all Summer Complaints, than Pain-Killer. Good for all pains, aches and soreness, internal or external. One good trial will convince you that

PAIN-KILLER Kills Pain

You can get it anywhere at 25c a bottle (double the former quantity). See that the bottle bears the name Perry Davis & Son. No other is genuine.

June 8 sa fr we

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Winston *Sentinel*: Mr. Andrew Burke, after a lingering illness for several weeks, died at his home, three miles west of Salem, at 8 o'clock this morning. He was 69 years old and was one of the county's best known and most highly esteemed citizens.

— Wilkesboro *News*: "Bunk" Bledsoe has the contract for delivering a valuable walnut tree at this place. It is of the curly variety and was planted by Shade Calloway 85 years ago at his home on New river, about 25 miles from this place. A man by the name of Severt purchased the tree from the Calloways for $11 and sold it to a Northern firm for $125. Bledsoe gets $75 for delivering it here.

— Alleghany *Star*: Mr. A. S. Edwards has had a very serious experience with typhoid fever, caused by a bad well. His black cook was taken first—about the 20th of September. The fever in this case lasted twenty-one days. Two weeks later his little son Lonnie, was taken sick and had a right bad attack. Two weeks later another son, Leff, his wife and Jas. Hendricks and Leff Hendricks were taken down. The first one was a light attack—the other three very bad ones.

— Wilkesboro *Chronicle*: That was a sad accident which occurred near Dellaphane last Friday evening. Robert Call's little boy, aged about 15 years, and Daniel Wright's boy, about 11 years old, were fooling with a loaded gun, when it went off, the contents hitting the Wright boy and killing him —— Relatives here have received information of the recent death at Shreveport, La., of Mrs. Ann Jones, widow of the late Dr. Roland Jones. Mrs. Jones was a daughter of the late Governor Stokes, of Wilkes county, and was about 70 years old. She married Dr. Jones in Wilkes county many years ago, and moved to Louisiana.

DID IT ONCE.

He Was a Man Who Never Made the Same Mistake Twice.

The glove was a small glace kid of a delicate tan color. It lay just outside the entrance to one of the big State street stores, and both the men saw it at the same time.

"It's a pretty little trifle, isn't it?" said one of them, turning it over with his walking stick and looking at it critically. "Are you a married man? If you are, you had better take it home to your wife. She might be able to find a mate to it."

The gentleman addressed reeled dizzily back against the door jam.

"Say," he said, with a sickly smile, "you don't happen to be in a state of double blessedness yourself, do you?"

"No," replied the first speaker half regretfully.

"I thought not," went on his companion compassionately, "or you wouldn't suggest any such move as that. You see, I am married and know how it would work. You pick up the glove and keep it yourself if you want to, and then step aside here, and I will tell you something that you can store away in your memory and perhaps use to good advantage some time. I once found a glove like that, and, thinking as you do, that my wife might be able to make use of it, I stuck it in my pocket and took it home. That was pretty soon after I was married. You will observe that I refrain from doing so now."

He stopped and his eyes took on a reflective, faraway look.

"Well," queried his chance aquaintance, "what happened?"

"Yes," pursued the married man, "that's it. What happened? By the time I got home I had clean forgotten all about that glove. Chicago temperature was giving an exhibition of some of its most daring acrobatic feats at that time, and the light coat I wore when I found the glove was as ineffectual as a piece of gossamer would be in keeping out the cold which followed close on the heels of that blistering day. So I hung the garment up in a closet, and when I next remembered its existence it was under very distressing circumstances. It was about a week later. I had bought theater tickets and hurried home filled with pleasurable expectations of an evening's enjoyment. When I reached our hotel door, I found that my wife had gone, and neither the proprietor nor the clerk nor anybody else connected with the establishment could give me the slightest information as to where she had gone or when she was coming back. Now, that might be an everyday performance for some women, but during all the time we had been married my wife had never before gone away without leaving an explanation of her absence, and it worried me not a little.

"I ate my dinner, then went up to our rooms again and commenced to ransack the place for a message from her. In a very short time I found what would not have escaped my notice at first had not my wits been swallowed up in surprise. On one corner of the table was my light coat, and lying close beside it was that everlasting glove and a note from my wife telling me that in looking over my clothes she had found a telltale glove which clearly explained everything to her. Her life was blighted, she said, and she was going home to her mother. The old folks lived down at Streator, and I followed her on the next train. If you will believe me, so firmly was the idea imbedded in her brain that that little yellow affair was a memento given me by some other woman that I had to plead like a lawyer for a month before I could get her to come home with me. Sometimes I fancy that to this day she believes I was deceiving her. At any rate, I would just as lief you would keep that piece of finery yourself."

The unmarried man smoothed out the dainty thing, thoughtfully folded it and put it in his pocket.—Chicago News.

The State and the Individual.

The state is by nature clearly prior to the individual and to the family, since the whole is of necessity prior to the part.

The proof that the state is a creation of nature and prior to the individual is that the individual, when isolated, is not self sufficing, and therefore he is like a part in relation to the whole. But he who is unable to live in society, or who has no need, because he is sufficient for himself, must be either a beast or a god.—Aristotle.

He Couldn't Die Too Soon.

"I would die for you!" passionately exclaimed the rich old suitor, and the practical girl calmly asked him:

"How soon?"—Burlington Hawkeye.

CONSIDER THE DOG.

MAN'S FAITHFUL FRIEND IS NOT WHOLLY UNDERSTOOD.

If He Were Better Known, Better Treatment Would Be Given Him—Popular Misunderstanding of Hydrophobia, Rabies and Other Nervous Diseases of Dogs.

So great is the popular dread of hydrophobia that a slight derangement of the dog's nervous system is often mistaken for symptoms of rabies, while a dog in convulsions, in an epileptic fit or stricken with apoplexy may be shot as mad—particularly if it be hot weather—before there is a chance of determining the nature of his disease. The principal centers of the nervous system are the brain and the spinal cord. These Stonebenge compares to the electric telegraph. The brain he calls the central office. From that station are issued messages to all parts of the body, and the wires which carry those messages are the nerves of motion, nerves of sensation and the nerves of organic life, all of which have their separate ganglia, or the lesser station masters. The normal movements of the body are the result of harmonious, co-ordinated functional activity of the neuromuscular mechanism—i. e., of the nerve centers, nerves and muscles. In convulsions the movements are purposeless and irregular and are of course wasteful of the animal energies. A dog may have a fit from overexertion in the heat of the sun, from neuralgic pains or from toothache, from meningitis, excessive fright, parasites in the nose or brain, acute ear disease, or from the distress of being lost in a large city, or, if a female, of being deprived of her whelps. Recently it has been shown that mental distress has the power to give a dog diabetes. It stands to reason that so sensitive an animal should never be unduly excited.

On no account allow one dog to see another in a fit. The suffering dog should have his head wet and should be kept for a time in a dark, quiet place free from all excitement. In most cases of convulsions a small dose of bromide of potassium will do great good. Hydrophobia, considered as a canine disease, is decidedly a misnomer. The proper term for canine madness is rabies. The rabid dog has "no fear of water." On the contrary, he craves it, and unless paralyzed he has no difficulty in swallowing it. Rabies is a specific disease of the nervous system. In all cases there is an intense inflammation of the brain and spinal marrow, ending in a loss of function, which is a result common to inflamed glands.

The mucous glands of the stomach and bowels, the liver, the pancreas and the kidneys are all more or less injected with blood, but the salivary glands are especially affected, and the secretion of saliva is greatly increased. There is the furious or maniacal form of rabies and the paralytic. The paralytic is known as dump rabies. Absolutely typical cases of either form are as rare as is the disease. Death, however, usually results in from two to ten days in the furious form, while in dumb rabies the period is much shorter.

The howl or bark of a mad dog is very remarkable. It is totally unlike his ordinary voice and is sonorous and melancholy to an extreme. No one need mistake it. The dog's appetite is so perverted that he will swallow stones, sticks, straws and almost any filth. His biting and snapping are reflex actions. They should not be regarded as deliberate. It is then that he is really dangerous. Irritability is an advanced stage of rabies. In the earlier stages the animal is sullen and inclined to hide away in corners. His eyes grow wild and suspicious. If at large, he will roam over wide tracts of country at a jog trot, with his head down and his tongue out. In dumb rabies there is an entire absence of excitement. The muscles of mastication are paralyzed so that the lower jaw is dropped. There is no maniacal stage at all.

Epileptical convulsions are due to an irregular discharge of the nerve cells. They occur unexpectedly, are of variable duration, and the spasms are of two kinds. A prolonged muscular contraction is called a tonic spasm. Following the tonic spasm are the clonic spasms, which consist of alternate contraction and relaxation. The dog, like the human subject, will froth at the mouth and bite the tongue. Epilepsy may be hereditary, or may be due to teething and worms.

Apoplexy differs greatly from epilepsy. The convulsions are not prominent; the pupils of the eyes are either contracted or dilated. There is long continued unconsciousness and more or less paralysis. Meningitis, so often mistaken for rabies, is yet very different. The temperature is very much elevated, which it is not in rabies. The dog snaps, but shows no tendency to bite, and there is no particular bark and howl combined, although the dog's voice is high pitched.

Phrenitis is a simple inflammation of the brain. It is sometimes a complication of distempers and is the only disorder which resembles rabies. It generally occurs in the hottest weather. The dog cannot propagate phrenitis by salivary inoculation.

"Hydrophobia in human beings," says a writer, "results from accidents of a nervous order, sometimes mortal, sometimes curable, according as they derive from disorders analogous to tetanus (lockjaw) produced by a wound or from purely mental disorders." According to Dr. Caffe, "spontaneous rabiform hydrophobia is the only rabies that exists, and that is a mortal rabies." Before M. Pasteur's system was invented about 19 persons annually were officially reported to have died of hydrophobia. Now, strange as it may seem, the number of persons who annually report themselves bitten by rabid animals averages from 1,500 to 2,000. Rabies is a rare disease, rarer today than in the past, and hydrophobia is more or less a form of hysteria. Were there less talk about it, it would be better for the community. A little more knowledge of our own nervous system, a little less ignorance of the dog's, and we shall be far more likely to escape hydrophobia entirely than to die from it or to be saved by inoculation.—Our Animal Friends.

What People Read In Glasgow.

In the annual report of the Mitchell library, in Glasgow, appear some interesting particulars as to changes in what the people read. The classes which show a smaller proportion to the whole issue than formerly are theology, philosophy, history, biography, poetry and the drama, linguistics and miscellaneous literature. The following classes have gained: Sociology, including law, politics, commerce, etc.; arts and sciences and fiction. The percentage of fiction in the total issue is 9.22. In the ladies' room it is 33, but this is because a number of working girls and young women spend part of their dinner hour there in the enjoyment of a novel. If Scotland is giving up reading theology, Scotland must be in a bad way.—Westminster Gazette.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y. says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use; that he would not be without if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM High Grade Tobacco AND ABSOLUTELY PURE

oc 14 tf fr su we W 2p

Children's Fear of Animals.

So far as I can ascertain, facts are strongly opposed to the theory of inherited fear of animals. Just as in the first months a child will manifest something like recoil from a pretty and perfectly innocent pigeon, so later on children manifest fear in the most unlikely directions. In The Invisible Playmate we are told of a girl who got into her first fright on seeing a sparrow drop on the grass near her, though she was not the least afraid of big things, and on first hearing the dog bark in his kennel said, with a little laugh of surprise, "Oh, coughing!"

A parallel case is sent me by a lady friend. One day, when her daughter was about 4 years old, she found her standing, the eyes wide open and filled with tears, the arms outstretched for help, evidently transfixed with terror, while a small wood louse made its slow way toward her. The next day the child was taken for the first time to the "zoo," and the mother, anticipating trouble, held her hand. But there was no need. A "fearless spirit" in general, she released her hand at the first sight of the elephant and galloped after the monster. If inheritance plays a principal part in the child's fear of animals, one would have expected the facts to be reversed. The elephant should have excited dread, not the harmless insect.—Popular Science Monthly

Aboriginal Bonmot.

It being a warm evening, the chief Powhatan removed his collar before proceeding to the execution of Mr. John Smith.

"Now will you be good?" he thundered, waving his meat cleaver aloft.

"Papa," observed Pocahontas, leaving the royal box and stepping to the front of the stage, "please don't ax him."

At that the doomed man broke into a loud laugh, in which the gallery, occupied by persons who never read the newspapers, heartily joined.—Detroit Tribune.

One Was Safe.

Police Sergeant—Is the man dangerously wounded?

Irish Police Surgeon—Two of the wounds are mortal, but the third can be cured, provided the man keeps perfectly quiet for at least six weeks.—London Tit-Bits.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite. Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	5¼
Standard	7½@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ lb	13½@	14
Sides ℔ lb	7½@	7½
Shoulders ℔ lb	6 @	6½
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ lb	5½@	5½
Shoulders ℔ lb	5½@	5
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	@	45
Virginia Meal	50 @	45
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle	@	85
CANDLES—℔ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—		
Laguyra	27 @	28
Rio	20 @	23
	15½@	20
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	6	6¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	10 @	12½
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	6 00 @	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 50 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	@	3 00
Choice	2 75 @	3 00
Straight	3 75 @	3 85
First Patent	@	4 25
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½@	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	47½@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	47½@	45
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	47½@	45
Oats, from store	@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	@	45
Cow Peas	60 @	60
HIDES, ℔ lb—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2 @	2¼
LARD, ℔ lb—		
Northern	6½@	9
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME, ℔ barrel		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" " " in bbls	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" " in bbls	25 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" " in bbls	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	26
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut. 60d basis	@	2 30
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	10 50 @	11 00
Rump	@	10 00
Prime	@	10 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10 @	22
SALT ℔ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	
American	@	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	40 @	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd	4⅛@	5
Standard A	@	4¾
White Ex. C	@	4½
Extra C, Golden	4 @	4⅜
C, Yellow	@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½@	
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	00 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burs	12½@	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 3.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted steady at 24½ cents per gallon for country and 25 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 30 per bbl for Strained and $1 32½ for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted on Change steady at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip and $1 60 for Virgin. Inspectors quote Hard at $1 25, Virgin and Yellow dip $1 60.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 24¾c; rosin, strained, $0 95; good strained $1 00; tar $0 90; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	123
Rosin	1,008
Tar	345
Crude Turpentine	80

Receipts same day last year—134 casks spirits turpentine, 491 bbls rosin, 343 bbls tar, 175 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Steady on a basis of 8⅛c for Middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¾	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	7	" "
Low Middling	7 11-16	" "
Middling	8⅛	" "
Good Middling	8 7-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 5⅛c.

Receipts—2,128 bales; same day last year, 1,958.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 3 - Evening—Money on call was steady a 2@2½, last loan at 2½ and closing offered at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady; actual business in bankers' bills 487¾@488 for sixty days and 489@489¼ for demand. Commercial bills 486¾@487½. Government bonds firmer; United States coupon fours 111⅞; United States twos 97. State bonds firm; North Carolina fours 104; North Carolina sixes 125½. Railroad bonds firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 3—Evening—Cotton dull; middling gulf 8⅝c; middling 8⅛c.

Cotton futures-market closed easy; December 8 11, January 8 15, February 8 20; March 8 25; April 8 30, May 8 35, June 8 39, July 8 40, August 8 41, September —, October 7 97. Sales 182,300 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 2,745 bales; gross 6,845 bales; exports to Great Britain 200 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 5,644 bales; sales 504 bales, sales to spinners 204 bales; stock (actual) 179,696 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 45,226 bales; exports to Great Britain 37,508 bales; to France 5,867 bales, to the Continent 14,133 bales; stock 955,896 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 121 531 bales; exports to Great Britain 59,279 bales; to France 22,474 bales; to the Continent 33,109 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 2 648,563 bales; exports to Great Britain 718,530 bales; exports to France 197,332 bales; exports to the Continent 586,284 bales.

NEW YORK, December 3—Flour was steady and demand moderate; winter wheat, low grades $2 25@2 65; fair to fancy $2 65@3 30; patents $3 50@3 70 Minnesota clear $2 60@3 15; patents $3 15@4 10; low extra $2 25@2 65; city mills $3 80@3 90; do patents $3 90@4 15; Southern quiet, steady, common to fair extra $2 10@2 80; good to choice $3 90@3 30 Wheat dull and easier; No 2 red in store and at elevator 69c; afloat 70½c; free on board 69¼@70; ungraded red 63@72c; No 1 Northern 66@66¼c; options were fairly active and closed weak at 1c decline; No. 2 red January 66c; February 67c; March 68c; May 67⅜c; June 67¾c; July 67⅝c; December 65c. Corn fairly active and easier; No. 2 at elevator 35⅝@35c; afloat 35¼@36c; options were more active and closed weak at ⅛@¼c decline; December 34⅜c; January 34½c; May 35¼c; June 35½c. Oats—spot quiet and steady; options dull and easier; December 22¾c; January 23¼c; February 23¾c; May 25½c; spot prices—No. 2 22¾c; No 2 white 24c; mixed Western 23@24c. Hay quiet and easy; spring 70@75c; good to choice 85@90c. Wool quiet and steady; domestic fleece 16@22c; pulled 15@34c. Beef quiet; family $10 00@12 00; extra mess $7 50@8 00; beef hams were inactive at $14 50@15 00; tierced beef easy; city extra India mess $16 00; cut meats dull and easy; pickled bellies 5½; shoulders 5¼@5½; hams 8½@8¾c; middles nominal. Lard quiet and unsettled; Western steam $5 60, city $5 25; December $5 60 nominal; refined lard dull; Continent $6 05; South America $6 40; compound $4 62½@5 00 Pork active and easy; mess $9 00@9 75. Butter—fancy firmer; light supply; State dairy 12@21; do creamery 17@23½; Western dairy 21@16c. Cotton seed oil quiet and steady; crude 26c; new yellow prime 29@29½c; do off grade 28c. Rice firm; domestic, fair to extra 3¾@6c; Japan 3⅝@3¾c. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans, open kettle good to choice 26@32c; choice firm. Peanuts quiet. Coffee steady and unchanged to 5 points down; December $13 65@13 70; January $13 60 February $13 55; March $13 35@13 50; May $12 85@13 00; July $12 35@12 45; September $12 00@12 05; spot Rio easier and more active; No. 7 $14 50. Sugar—raw quiet and steady; fair refining 3c; refined steady; demand fair; off A 4 1 16 4¼c; standard A 4½; granulated 4¼@4⅝c; cut loaf 5⅛c; crushed 5⅛c; powdered 4¾c; cubes 4¾c. Freights to Liverpool—grain firm; cotton dull; cotton per steamer 5 64d; grain per steamer 3¼d asked.

CHICAGO, December 3—Cash quotations: Flour was quiet and steady; prices were unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 56@57⅝c; No 2 red 59@61⅜. Corn—No. 2 25⅝@26⅜c. Oats—No. 2 17¼. Mess pork, per bbl, $7 75@7 87½. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 35@5 37½. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs, $4 40@4 45. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 50@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs, $4 62½@4 75. Whiskey, per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing. Wheat—No. 2 December 56⅝, 56⅝, 56, 56; Janury 57⅝, 58⅝, 57, 57; May 61½@61⅝, 61⅝, 60⅝, 60⅝. Corn—December 26, 26, 25⅝, 25¾@25⅞; January 26¼, 26¼, 25¾, 25¾@25⅞c; May 29@29½, 29@29¼, 28⅝, 28⅝; July 29⅞, 29⅞, 29⅝, 29⅞. Oats—No. 2 December 17¼, 17¼, 16⅞, 16⅞c; May 20⅜, 20⅜, 20, 20; Mess pork, per bbl, December $7 70, 7 70, 7 67½, 7 67½; January $8 77½, 8 77½, 8 72½, 8 72½; May $9 15, 9 17½, 9 12½, 9 12½. Lard, per 100 lbs, December $5 20, 5 20, 5 20, 5 20; January $5 40, 5 42½, 5 37½, 5 40; May $5 62½, 5 67½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs, December $4 35, 4 35, 4 35, 4 35; January $4 40, 4 42½, 4 40, 4 42½; May $4 65, 4 67½, 4 65, 4 65.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull—No. 2 red and spot 65¼@65⅜c; December 65¼@65½c; May 69¼@69½c; Steamer No. 2 red 62¼@62½c; Southern by sample 66@67c; do on grade 63¼@66½c. Corn fairly active and easy—mixed spot 33¼@33⅜c. yellow 33¼@33⅜c; January 33¼@33⅜c; February 33¼@33⅝c; March 33¾@33⅞c; Steamer mixed 31⅝c. bid; Southern white 32¾@33¼c; do yellow 32½@34c. Oats quiet and firmer—No. 2 white Western 24@24½c; No. 2 mixed do 22½@23c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Dec. 3.—Galveston, easy at 8⅛c, net receipts 4,682 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 8 3-16c, net receipts 9,147 bales; Baltimore, dull at 8⅝c, net receipts 100 bales; Boston, easy at 8 9-16c, net receipts 932 bales; Wilmington, steady at 8⅛, net receipts 2,357 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8⅞c, net receipts 411 bales Savannah, quiet at 8 1-16c, net receipts 636 bales; New Orleans, barely steady at 8⅛c, net receipts 20,296 bales; Mobile, quiet at 8c; net receipts 1,514 bales; Memphis, quiet at 8 3-16c, net receipts 3,486 bales; Augusta, irregular at 8⅛c, net receipts 1,834 bales; Charleston, steady at 8c, net receipts 781 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand fair; prices firm. American middling 4⅝d. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 10,800 were American; speculation and export 1,000. Receipts 42 000 bales, of which 23 000 were American. Futures opened firm; demand moderate. American middling (l m c): December and January 4 30 64d; January and February 4 31-64d; February and March 4 30 64d; March and April 4 30 64@4 31 64d; April and May 4 31-64d@4 32 64; May and June 4 31 64, 4 32 64@4 33 64d; June and July 4 32 64d; July and August 4 33 64@4 34 64d; August and September 4 33 64d@4 34-64d. Futures closed quiet, but steady.

4 P. M.—Cotton: December 4 32-64d buyer; December and January 4 30 64@4 31-64d buyer; January and February 4 30-64@4 31 64d seller; February and March 4 30-64@4 31 64d buyer; March and April 4 31 64d. seller; April and May 4 31-64@4 32 64d buyer; May and June 4 32-64d, buyer; June and July 4 33 64d, seller; July and August 4 33-64@4 34-64d, buyer; August and September 4 33 64d, seller. Futures closed quiet, but steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Croatan, Hansen, New York, H G Smallbones.

Steamer D Murchison, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Steamer Lisbon, Black, Clear Run, master.

CLEARED.

Steamer D Murchison, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Steamer Lisbon, Black, Clear Run, master.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 4, 1895.

STEAMSHIPS.

Mourne (Br), 2092 tons, Aiken, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Kirkby, (Br), 1,796 tons, Spence, Alex Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS.

Ellen G Ellis, 230 tons, Cushman, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Henry S Woodruff 186 tons, Trainer, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

R A Snyder, 357 tons, Guthrie, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Annie Ainslie, 288 tons, McAndrews, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

H G Milliken, 155 tons, Kimball, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 277 tons, Miller, J T Riley & Co.

C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Cora M, 136 tons, Mitchell, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Julia Elizabeth (Br), 80 tons, Ingraham, Cronly & Morris.

Chas H Sprague, 303 tons, Harper, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Victory (Br), 131 tons, Monroe, Cronly & Morris.

John C Gregory 360 tons, Andressen Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Nor (Nor), 498 tons, Johansen, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Oberburgermeister Von Winter (Ger), 552 tons, Marsh, Heide & Co.

Antares (Ger), 466 tons, Rachlen, E Peschau & Co.

Emma Bauer (Ger), 586 tons, Niemann, Heide & Co.

Hans (Sw), 680 tons, Lenander, Heide & Co

OPEN THINE EARS

To sound argument and listen to the Racket Store cranks talk for a few minutes, and you will be convinced that they are hustlers in the Dry Goods business. We are pushing our Carpet and Rug Department. Hemp Rugs, 36x72 inches, with fringe on the end at 39c each—assorted colors. A heavy twilled, bright, nicely made Rug, 5 feet long, at 45c each; same goods 6 feet long and 3 feet wide at $1 00 each; 65 inches long and 33 inches wide; Smyrna Rugs at $1.00 each. A very fine line of all wool Smyrna Rugs just received at $1.00, 1.50, 1.98, 2.50, 3.25, 4.50 and 5.00. These Rugs are one-fourth cheaper than we have ever been able to offer the same goods before. Hemp Carpet ⅞ yard wide at 12½c; 1 yard wide stripe, good for churches and halls, heavy, very thick, at 20c a yard; ¾ wool, two ply, heavy Ingrain Carpets, good colors, at 39c a yard; all wool, two ply, at 49c a yard; three ply Carpet at 65 and 85c a yard. A new line of Tapestry just received for stairs and halls at 55c a yard. A nice line of Moquetts and Body Brussels from 45, 65, 75, 80 to 99c a yard. We have 100 different samples in Carpets that we sell for a factory. We take the measure of your room, cut the Carpet, fit and make all O. K. We sell you everything your heart may wish. Tapestry, Body Brussels, Moquetts, Wiltons, Hemps and remnants. Matting and Oilcloth are still on the move. One-yard Oilcloth at 18c a yard; ½ yard wide at 30c a yard. Matting from 10 to 25c a yard. We are at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

dec 1 tf

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3.00 per annum, $1.00 for four months; 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages, 168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum, 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to THE TIMES.

BROU'S INJECTION.

A PERMANENT CURE of the most obstinate cases of Gonorrhoea and Gleet, guaranteed in from 3 to 6 days; no other treatment required, and without the nauseating results of dosing with Cubebs, Copaiba or Sandal-Wood. J. Ferre & Co. (successors to Brou), Pharmacien, Paris. At all druggists.

ap 3 1y wed

Castoria

for

Infants and Children.

MOTHERS

Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poison?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher? That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well These Things are worth knowing. They are facts.

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

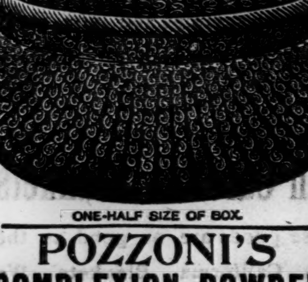
CASTORIA DESTROYS WORMS, ALLAYS FEVERISHNESS, CURES DIARRHŒA AND WIND COLIC, RELIEVES TEETHING TROUBLES AND CURES CONSTIPATION AND FLATULENCY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards. Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.



ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S

COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

-b 4 ly

Wants.

One Cent a Word.

Advertisements under this heading—Help and Situations Wanted, For Rent, For Sale, Lost and Found, One Cent a word each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than Twenty cents. my 26 tf

FOR **MAN** AND **BEAST!**

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin	
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The **Lumberman** needs it in case of accident.

The **Housewife** needs it for general family use.

The **Canaler** needs it for his teams and his men.

The **Mechanic** needs it always on his work bench.

The **Miner** needs it in case of emergency.

The **Pioneer** needs it—can't get along without it.

The **Farmer** needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The **Steamboat man or the Boatman** needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The **Horse-fancier** needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The **Stock-grower** needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The **Railroad man** needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The **Backwoodsman** needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The **Merchant** needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

A BABY PHILOSOPHER.

"Me don't want to say 'good night;'
Want to say 'good morning,' "
Lisped my little man in white,
My suggestions scorning.

"But 'tis night, my baby dear—
Darkness and not dawning."
"Don't want it to be dark. Come here
And play it's nice 'good morning.' "

Dear philosopher and sage,
Night with day adorning,
Always through life's darkened page
Keep your glad "good morning."
—Mrs. M. L. Rayne in Detroit Free Press.

PULLING DOC'S TOOTH

AN EXPERIENCE WITH REAL HUMOR AND PATHOS IN IT.

A Frontiersman Who Had His Teeth Made Beautiful by a Quack Dentist Had a Sad Time Later—Riding Thirty-six Miles For a Pair of Army Pinchers.

Why he was called Doc Reister he couldn't tell, and it is a question if any one else could give the reason for the title. The only possible suggestion for the name was that he might have taken his degree in swearing. He was considered one of the best cooks following any of the cowboy outfits along the western trails. To us he was one of the most interesting characters we had ever met. The thing, or rather the things, that struck you first in looking at Doc were his teeth. They were beautifully white and marvelously regular.

We were gathered around his campfire one August night, and as we wrapped ourselves in our blankets we wondered whether the Flat Top mountains, where we were to hunt for deer in a few days, would be any colder than Reister's camp. Doc told us how his teeth became so even. The tale was as follows: He had been ranging cattle in the Indian Territory and acting as cook to a cowboy outfit of 25. One night, just as he was calling all hands to grub, a stranger appeared with a box under his arm and announced that he was a traveling dentist. Two dollars per head was the nominal charge for all repairs.

"Well, sir," said Doc, "the next mornin the whole outfit sat on the ground, and that there gent with his files and nippers and scrapers got in some pretty good licks. When my turn come, he used that file on my jaw in a way that made my insides creep. He carried one of them hand lookin glasses round with him, and after he had done his job he let us take a look at it. My teeth had been pretty crooked on the edges, but when that gent was through with me they were as even as the prairie 'pears to be. He got his $2 from most every man in camp, and then he left pretty fast—and it was lucky for him he did, for the next mornin there was about 20 swelled jaws in that outfit from that awful file, and every mother's son of 'em had a gun ready to shoot that there dentist the next time he passed that way.

"Do you know, from that day to this—and that was 'bout six years ago—my teeth have done the dancin every fall?"

Doc put his hands to his cheeks and swore eloquently for five minutes. "I'll fix you!" he suddenly exclaimed, and soliciting my aid he proceeded to his tent and brought forth a strange looking black bottle from under his cot. Then he began to search for a camel's hair brush which a man who had hunted in the White river country had left there a year before. At last he found it, and while his back was turned I took the black bottle to the light of the candle and read the label, which was "Kendal's Spavin Cure."

Doc stretched himself out on the cot, and I soaked the gums around the jumping molars until the hot stuff brought tears to the sufferer's eyes, but never a word of complaint escaped his lips.

Next morning we found Doc up bright and early and driving in the relay stage horses. His remark was: "That d——d cure for man and beast lasted about three hours, and she's jumpin worse'n ever. But I'll fix her today." Directly after breakfast he told us where to find food for our midday meal. He then jumped on a mare, bareback, and we supposed he was going only a short distance, but he did not put in an appearance until just before dusk. Then, dismounting, he triumphantly waved a pair of old army pinchers before our astonished eyes and said, "I've rode 36 miles to get these durned things, and I guess they'll do the bizness." He had borrowed them from a "neighbor," who lived far back in the mountains, and whose father had been a surgeon in the army.

"It isn't often I have company," said Doc, "and when a man pulls my tooth I want him to have some sense. You men have eastern ways, and God knows when another man will stop over with me, so one of you please yank out this cussed jumper." We both declined the honor and tried to persuade him the tooth might be saved, and after supper we gave him some laudanum from our little medicine chest to put him to sleep.

It was about 1 o'clock that night when I was awakened by the growling of Major, Doc's dog, and at the entrance of our A tent stood Doc, a candle in one hand and the pinchers in the other.

"I can't stand it any longer," he whispered, for he was afraid of awakening my companion. "For God's sake get the nippers on this—tooth and yank her out—no, don't get out of your blankets. I'll stretch myself here 'longside you." And with that Doc lay flat on the ground in the most humble attitude.

Evidently it was a desperate case. I threw a Navajo blanket around my shoulders, sat on Doc's chest, and by the aid of the candle discovered, from the inflamed condition of his cheek and gums, that he had tried to perform the operation himself. "I've tried for two hours to get the cussed thing out, but it was no go," he said.

I ran the prongs down between the gum, fastened a hold, and, half asleep, half desperate, gave a pull that sent me flying backward, accompanied by pinchers and tooth. It is a grewsome thing to carry in one's pocket, but I have that tooth yet, and with a little scientific treatment it might be in Doc's mouth instead.

Old Major, the mongrel cur, seemed to experience the delight of his master and jumped all around me. My sleeping companion only turned over in his blankets and murmured something drowsily as I showed Doc the result of my amateur operation. Gratitude is a feeble word when used to express the look on that frontiersman's face. He said: "I ain't got much to offer, but you can stay round this here camp of mine as long as you like, an I won't grudge you one bite of grub!"—Philadelphia Times.

The Sure Way.

"What are you doing with yourself?" inquired the old timer of the new member of congress.

"I'm getting ready a speech. I want to ask your advice about it."

"Go ahead."

"It's a great piece of work. It will combine the elements of statesmanship and literature as no oratorical effort has done before in years. What I want to do is to get it before the country in a way that will challenge the attention of every newspaper reader."

"Oh, I see. There's is only one way to be sure of doing that."

"How?"

"Spring it at an executive session."—Washington Star.

Human Beings Hatched From Eggs.

The Burmese account of creation as translated from their sacred book by Professor Kyle is as follows: "In the beginning of the world, after the sun, moon and stars had appeared, the earth, by its own inherent power of productiveness, brought forth the female creature Hleenen. She laid 100 eggs and hatched them in cotton wool, and from these eggs sprang 100 human beings, the progenitors of the different races."

The man who boasts that he works with his head instead of his hands is respectfully reminded that the woodpecker does the same and is the biggest kind of a bore.—Waterloo Courier.

Think of your own faults the first part of the night, when you are awake, and the faults of others the latter part of the night, when you are asleep.—Chinese Proverb.

With the present optical instruments in use 50,000,000 stars are rendered visible.

Old kid gloves make excellent penwipers.

GENERAL MILES' POKER STORY.

The Soldier Boys Had Over a Million Dollars In the Pool.

"I don't poker myself," said Major General Miles. "In fact, I am glad to say that the game has rather gone out in the army, but I think I can claim to have been a witness of the biggest game as to stakes that was ever played."

"Tell us about it, general," said Colonel Ochiltree. "I have some pretty good poker stories in stock myself."

"And so have I," said Henry Watterson. "For instance, Joe Blackburn's about the game played in the trenches at the battle of Shiloh, with a table made on the bodies of the comrades of the players."

"Well," said John W. Mackay, "as to stakes, I will enter a claim for some of the games played in the good old days in Nevada, when the boys had the Comstock lode to draw upon. But, general, let us have your story."

"It was in the spring of 1865, when Davis, Lee and the rest of you Confederates, Colonel Watterson, were in full retreat from Richmond toward Danville, and we were pressing you night and day, hardly stopping to eat or sleep. On the eve of the battle of Sailor's Creek"—

"I was there," said Colonel Ochiltree. "It was in that battle that I was wounded."

"That day," continued General Miles, "we overhauled and captured a Confederate wagon train and found, greatly to the delight of the boys, that several of the wagons were loaded with Confederate bonds and Confederate money in transit from the Confederate treasury department in Richmond to wherever the government now on wheels might make its last stand. The soldiers simply helped themselves to the bonds and the money, and the officers did not care to deprive them of the spoils to which they were richly entitled. At night, when we knocked off work for supper and a few hours' rest and sleep, I had occasion to ride along the line and found, greatly to my amusement, a poker game going on around almost every campfire. Stopping to watch one of the games, this is what I heard:

" 'How much is the ante?'

" 'A thousand dollars.'

" 'And how much to fill? Five thousand? Well, here goes. I raise it $10,000.'

" 'Good! I see you and go you $10,000 better. Twenty-five thousand to draw cards!'

"Then cards were drawn, and presently a bet was made of $50,000. Some one went $100,000 better, but he was ruled down. Fifty thousand was the limit. However, there was $500,000 in the pot when it was hauled down by the winner, who had three treys and a pair of jacks. I expressed my surprise at the size of the game and told the boys that they had better go slow or their funds would run out.

" 'Never fear, general,' replied one of them. 'We will keep within our means. You ought to have been here just now. Why, we had a jack pot of $1,200,000.'

"I think you will agree with me," continued General Miles, "that no bigger poker game than that was ever played."—New York Mail and Express.

CROSSING THE ROCKIES.

It Is Not All Rugged Nature That Attracts the Traveler's Attention.

Crossing the Rocky mountains on the Northern Pacific railroad affords an opportunity for a thoughtful mind to canvass the possibilities of time and wonder what shook the earth on its crazy bone. Covered with Christmas trees, snow and mules, the mountains rise about you like a thirsty crowd when some one says "beer." To climb these high places big engines coined by the hand of man, so strong that they could pull anything with two ends to it, are put on ahead, and the train jogs up hill as if the grade was the other way. A man smoking a joint of fish pole got on the train at Helena, and when he wasn't setting fire to his fish pole he was telling us that he was the principal man around there and had information to let.

There was a fence so near the track we thought we could read a sign on it, "Go to Fleming & Leweaux for your condition powders;" this man told us that that fence was 35 miles away and still going. A mountain that had been dug out to allow the train to pass by without running into the river we found was 75 miles away. The train stopped at a little town called Busted Knuckle. The largest building was a saloon. A sign read, "Beer, 5 cents a glass," and we found that about half the people that traveled got left at that town. The saloon, instead of being a half a block, as it looked, was in reality 19 miles in the country.

Near a station house a cow and a horse and a few pigs were surrounded by a fence; the cow was standing bow legged in order to eat grass without interfering with the fence, and the horse seemed crowded for room, while the pigs rooted around down stairs. This information tank led us to believe that the piece of ground contained 160 acres of land, more or less, according to the government survey. He got off at the next stop and took charge of a yoke of oxen.—Northwest Magazine.

New Eyebrows.

We learn from French sources that a London perfumer has found a new way of fixing up eyelashes and eyebrows. Instead of painting them in the usual vulgar old style, he puts the genuine article there, and professional and amateur beauties of the great city are flocking to him to be made just too lovely for anything. The operation is said to be extremely delicate, though by no means painful. He takes a hair from the head of the beauty, or, if she does not like precisely the color of her own hair, he takes one of any other color that she likes, threads an extremely fine needle with the hair, runs it along inside the skin of the eyelid, sewing sailmaker's fashion, but leaving the loops sufficiently long to enable him to cut them afterward, so that they will form a range of beautiful fringe and look perfectly natural. For eyebrows he does the same thing, but the eyebrow operation is, of course, less delicate.

Arched eyebrows, bushy eyebrows, straight eyebrows, crooked eyebrows, all sort of eyebrows, in any color or shade or form, this wonderful perfumer makes for the ladies of London, and it is said that his success is something astonishing.

What Ruskin Might Have Been.

In some reminiscences of Mr. Ruskin a contributor to The Young Man describes a visit he paid to Brantwood a few years ago. "If I had followed the true bent of my mind," said Mr. Ruskin to his visitor, "I should have been a civil engineer. I should have found more pleasure in planning bridges and sea breakwaters than in praising modern painters." And with a sigh—adds the writer, whether in earnest or in fun I could not say, for it was a most difficult matter at times to tell whether he was serious—he said, 'Whether literature and art have been helped by me I know not, but this I do know—that England has lost in me a second Telford."—Westminster Gazette.

Trees and Health.

It has been noted that the first settlers in heavily wooded sections of the country have generally been healthy, despite their many privations. The reason for this is that trees and plants of all kinds possess the power of absorbing poisoned air from decaying vegetation, besides which the emanations from evergreens and the smoke from burning resinous woods are noted for the relief they give to those suffering from pulmonary diseases.

New heavily wooded countries, as already noted, are the most healthy for settlers, and they continue so for some years, as only a small portion of the forest can be cleared away each year. After the forest is removed and sunlight is admitted the soil fills rapidly with vegetable mold, which decomposes more rapidly than it can be absorbed by the scant vegetation, and as a result the atmosphere is rendered impure and malaria becomes a common complaint. In view of these facts people are beginning to understand the value of trees as disease absorbing and health giving agents. Naturally this leads to the question as to what trees are best for protection against disease.

On Long Island and in New Jersey there are localities surrounded and hemmed in with pitch pines, which are famed for their curative qualities in consumption, and the pines are thus indicated as valuable surroundings in pulmonary complaints. It would seem reasonable to suppose that trees having the largest leaves and the most of them would be the best for this purpose, as such trees would undoubtedly have the most absorbing power. We have seen the eucalyptus tree mentioned as of special value as a purifier of the atmosphere.—Hall's Journal of Health.

A THOUGHT THAT KILLED A MAN!

He thought that he could trifle with disease. He was run down in health, felt tired and worn out, complained of dizziness, billiousness, backaches and headaches. His liver and kidneys were out of order. He thought to get well by dosing himself with cheap pills. And then came the ending. He fell a victim to Bright's disease! The money he ought to have invested in a safe, reliable remedy went for a tombstone. The thought that killed this man.

HAS KILLED OTHERS.

Statistics show that 90 per cent. of the deaths from pneumonia, Bright's disease and similar complaints are caused from derangements of the liver and kidneys. These great organs keep the blood pure and in healthful motion. When they get out of order the blood becomes poisoned, the circulation impeded and the whole system speedily breaks down. It is

A DANGEROUS IDEA

to imagine that pills can strike at the root of these diseases. It has been thoroughly proved that such remedies are worse than useless. There is only one remedy which can always be depended upon. This remedy alone can act on the liver and kidneys when they are out of order, clear out the system and build up the health. The name of this remedy is Warner's Safe Cure. It is the only standard remedy in the world for kidney and liver complaints. It is the only remedy which physicians universally prescribe. It is the only remedy that is backed by the testimony of thousands whom it has relieved and cured.

There is nothing else that can take its place.

TREASURES IN A LIBRARY.

Including One of the Twenty-two Complete Sets of the Declaration.

From the valuable collection of autographs presented to the public library some time ago by its old librarian, Judge Chamberlain, and placed as he desired in a little room leading from the librarian's office, four documents have been taken out and placed in the periodical room on the fireplace shelf. These four are the "Declaration of Independence," the "Address to the King," the "Articles of Confederation" and the "Constitution of the United States."—They are not the originals, of course; neither are they facsimiles. They are half way between—a reprint in each case of the original document, followed by the genuine autographs of the men who signed.

In a way not even the original Declaration of Independence preserved in Washington is so good as the public library's clear, readable copy. The original writing, both text and signatures, has been faded by a century's exposure until parts of it are almost illegible. The original is also on parchment, a material from which ink fades very quickly as compared with paper. Judge Chamberlain's autographs are on paper and ought to last indefinitely. To the right of the four documents, which are neatly framed, is a photographic facsimile of the great Declaration, and to the left hangs a printed copy, one of 13 issued immediately after it was adopted to each of the 13 original states, authenticated by the bold signature of the president of the congress, John Hancock, and attested by the secretary, Charles Thomson.

There are now in existence, as near as can be calculated, 22 complete sets of the signers of the Declaration. That belonging to the public library, made up of cut signatures, taken from otherwise uninteresting papers according to the original order on a single sheet and underneath the text of the original, is the most striking and vivid to look at of any of the 22, but in money value it must yield to the collections which are made up, mainly at least, of entire autograph letters or documents. Three of the complete sets besides this in the public library are owned in Boston. A curious map of special interest to local antiquarians has recently come into possession of the public library. It was published in London early in September, 1775, and was printed to give an idea of the siege of Boston. It measures about 21 by 18 inches, and the title runs, "The seat of war in New England by the American volunteers, with the marches of the several corps sent by the colonies."—Boston Transcript.

THE FRIENDSHIPS OF WOMEN.

An English Essayist Makes Some Terrible Statements About Them.

Take, again, the friendship of one woman for another when both stand upon the same moral and social level. It is in nine cases out of ten devoid of the obligations of loyalty and honor which are inherent in the friendship between one man and another. There is less reserve in it and also less sincerity, for a woman will reveal her heart of hearts to a friend and quarrel with her the next day because she has pirated her bonnet or alienated an admirer. Such relations never become stable or sacred between women, for they are apt to begin by chance, proceed with passion and die at a breath. Even at fever heat a woman never gives as much to another as she gives to her lightest lover, and at any moment she is ready to sacrifice her friend at the behest of any man in whom she is momentarily interested. For his entertainment she will betray any confidence without a scruple or a regret, even if she refrains from denouncing her feminine friend to the first comer as soon as a shadow of misunderstanding has arisen between them.

In the lives of most men there are only one or two friendship bonds, riveted by years of intercourse, which nothing but undreamed of treachery can sever. Women, on the other hand, make and discard friends with equal facility. If they are seldom true to men, their fidelity to their own sex is rarer far, for there are no Davids and Jonathans among women, no friendships founded on mutual faith and held in honor. Until woman learns to conduct her relations with her own sex on the same principle as that on which men act the sisterhood of woman will never come within measurable distance of the possible. She has learned so much from man in this decade that it is not unreasonable to hope she may yet learn the true character of friendship as well as the policy of combination. When woman stands shoulder to shoulder with her sister in public and in private life, she will stand at the very gates of her kingdom, abreast of that "brave vibration, each way free."—Saturday Review.

"After Me, the Deluge."

The celebrated Metternich used the pharse, "After me, the deluge," as implying that after him no statesman would be able to preserve the peace of Europe. But the celebrated mot was not original with him, as Mme. Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV, who died nine years before Metternich was born, was quoted as saying, "Apres nous, le deluge," and the wily diplomatist only changed it to "Apres moi." The idea did not originate with her, quick witted though she was. Cicero ascribes it to a Roman emperor, and Milton supplies the name: "They practice that when they fall they may fall in a general ruin, just as cruel Tiberius would wish, 'When I die, let the earth be rolled in flames.' " "Reasons of Church Government," book 1, chapter 5, page 84. It was older, however, than Tiberius and is a very ancient Greek proverb, too old for any discovery of its author. Tertullian ascribes it to Demosthenes, but it turns out only to have been used by him as a common proverb, familiar to the public even in his day. Tiberius is represented as having said, "After my death, perish the world by fire."—Brooklyn Eagle.

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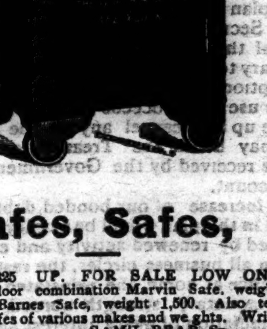

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June 8 lm

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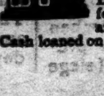

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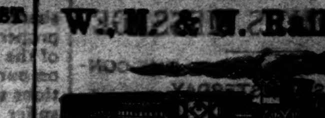

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
3 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville.........Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville......Lv	9 55
5 2.	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

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H. A. WHITING, General Manage

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 17, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.47 a m, Warsaw 11.01 a m, Goldsboro 11.56 a m, Wilson 12.40 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.36 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.56 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 3.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.48 p m, Columbia 10.10 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.18 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.00 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 a m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 p m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 8.02 a m, Magnolia 8.15 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11.50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.09 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.05 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m returning leave Tarboro 4.30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m. arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9.00 p m, 5.25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9.30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10.25 a m and 11.55 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8.00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.30 a m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.05 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.02 p m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11.20 a m and 7.15 p m, Lucknow 1.00 p m, and 8.15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6.30 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.00 a m and 3.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9.12 a m, Rowland 9.31 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6.02 p m, arrives Dillon 6.21 p m, Latta 6.24 p m, Pee Dee 6.57 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6.40 p m, arrive Clio 7.05 p m. returning leave Clio 6.10 a m, arrive Latta 7.50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, *8.50 a m, 7.35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, *9.20 a m, 8 p m. Hartsville *10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8.54 p m, Gibson 9.20 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 3.00 p m, Cheraw 5.45 p m, Gibson 5.47 a m, Bennettsville 6.16 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, *6.45 a m, Darlington 7.20 a m, *7.30 p m, 4.30 p m, 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.55 a m, *7.55 a m, 5 p m, 6.45 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.31 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m; arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.13 p m, arrive Selma 2.55 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.02 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.25 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7.25 a m, arrives Sumter †8.35 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †54.0 p m. Leaves Sumter 4.33 a m, arrives Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4.17 p m, arrive Sumter 6.01 p m. Leaves Pregnalls †3.50 a m, arrives Sumter †3.05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6.25 p m, arrives Darlington †7.15 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. nov 20 tf

The State,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23d, I WILL begin the publication at Raleigh of THE STATE, a weekly Democratic newspaper.

The watch-word of THE STATE will be steadfast support of the Democratic Party and its well-established principles, and White Supremacy and intelligent and honest administration of public affairs in North Carolina.

THE STATE will advocate Bimetallism, the industrial development of North Carolina and the extension of popular education.

Subscription Price	$1 25
Clubs of Five	5 00
Clubs of Twelve	10 00

A copy of the paper, when issued, will probably be seen at your postoffice.

Your subscription is solicited.

I will be glad to send you the first number. Start now.

S. A. ASHE, Editor, Raleigh, N. C.

oct 18 tf

Frank H. Stedman. Jas. S. Worth.

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

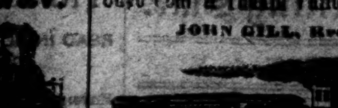
Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

Telephone 163. jan 25 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT NOV. 3, 1895

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
1 55 p. m	Ar.....Wilmington.....Lv	7 25 a m
4 45 "	Lv.....Fayetteville.....Ar	10 33 a m
4 23 "	Ar.....Fayetteville.....Lv	10 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv.....Sanford.....Lv	12 19 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv.....Climax.....Lv	2 20 "
1 03 "	Lv.....Greensboro.....Ar	2 48 "
12 58 "	Ar.....Greensboro.....Lv	2 55 "
12 12 a m	Lv.....Stokesdale.....Lv	3 40 "
11 45 "	Lv.....Walnut Cove.....Ar	4 07 "
11 38 "	Ar.....Walnut Cove.....Lv	4 08 "
11 10 "	Lv.....Rural Hall.....Lv	2 42 "
9 45 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 10 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar.....Bennettsville.....Lv	8 25 a m
6 12 "	Ar.....Maxton.....Lv	9 29 "
5 42 "	Lv.....Red Springs.....Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv.....Hope Mills.....Lv	10 35 "
4 33 "	Lv.....Fayetteville.....Ar	10 55 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 40 p m	Ar.....Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a m
3 55 "	Lv.....Climax.....Lv	8 35 "
3 00 "	Lv.....Greensboro.....Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 11 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 12 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p. m
Leave Stokesdale	1 23 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 25 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

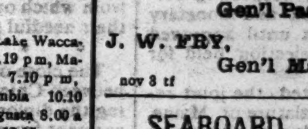
SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
nov 3 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 18	12 45	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 43	......
Leave Charlotte			10 43	......
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			1 50	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 30	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex Sun'y	No 402 Daily	
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55	
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20	
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20	
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10	
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30		
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.15 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8 05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule daily for all points North, South and West.

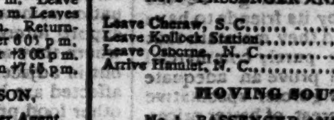
Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N. C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.
JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mgr. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a m
Leave Kollock Station	6.50 a m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	7.30 a m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	7.40 a m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S. C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

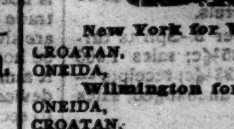
sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Nov. 30
ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Dec. 7

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Nov. 30
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Dec. 7

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN.	Tuesday,	Dec. 3
ONEIDA,	Tuesday,	Dec. 10

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. nov 25 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1895

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

President's Message Read—Numerous Bills, Resolutions and Memorials Presented—Peffer's Proposed Amendments to the Constitution—Free Coinage Bills Offered by Stewart and Peffer and Referred to the Finance Committee.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Half of the time that the Senate remained in session to-day was occupied in the reading of the President's message.

The duties of the United States Government in relation to affairs transpiring in other countries were the theme of various bills, resolutions and memorials presented to the Senate to-day. The alleged atrocities in Asia Minor and "the deplorable condition of affairs in Turkey" were the subject of memorials from the States of Illinois, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The recognition of belligerent rights in the Cuban revolution was asked by the cities of Tampa and St. Augustine, Fla., and the affirmation of the principles of the Monroe doctrine was demanded in joint resolutions introduced by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican, and Mr. Cullom of Illinois, Republican.

Resolutions in favor of the recognition of Cuban belligerency were offered by Mr. Call of Florida, Democrat, and Mr. Allen of Nebraska, Populist, and both these Senators intend to submit their views in speeches to the Senate to-morrow.

Mr. Peffer offered joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution providing for the election of the President, Vice President and Senators by the direct vote of the people, and that no change in the public policy of the Government, especially respecting foreign relations, taxation and monetary affairs, shall take effect until approved by the people at an election held for that purpose.

Senator Frye, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, asking that the birthday of Abraham Lincoln be made a public holiday.

At 3.10 p. m., after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned till tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The session of the House to-day introduced the new blind chaplain, Rev. Mr. Coudon, of Michigan. He created a distinct sensation in his opening prayer by coupling with a petition for peace within our borders one that we shall be quick to resent any insult to the nation.

Mr. Payne, Republican, of New York, accompanied by his colleages, Messrs. Cannon and Crisp, was recognized to announce that their errand, to notify the President that the House was organized and ready to receive any communication he might make, had been performed. The President sent his "respectful salutations" to the House, Mr. Payne said, and authorized the committee to say that he would communicate at once with the House in writing. Immediately behind the committee was then seen Major Pruden, the President's executive clerk, with the message under his arm. He was at once announced and the document sent to the Speaker's desk. It was handed to the clerk and read. Throughout the reading, which occupied over an hour, there was respectful and earnest attention given to the message. As the Clerk neared the end of the message there was a gathering of members interested in its reading at the pit in front of the desk. At its close two or three Republicans applauded. It was 1 50 o'clock when the reading was completed.

Mr. Payne of New York, Republican, moved that the message be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and that five thousand copies be printed for the use of the House. Agreed to.

The House then [illegible] at 2.05 adjourned until Friday next.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Situation in the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The *Sun* says: Cotton rose five points but lost this and declined six to nine points, closing easy with sales of 183,800 bales. Liverpool sold 13,000 bales on the spot at hardening but unchanged prices. The ports received 45,216 bales, against 33,464 last week. In Manchester yarns were quiet but steady; cloths quiet. Spot cotton here was dull at 1-16c decline, with sales of 204 bales for spinning and 300 delivered on contract. The exports from the ports approximated 55,000 bales.

To-day's features: Though early prices advanced under the influence of an unexpected rise in Liverpool, an increased spot business there, a more pacific political situation, an advance in consols, small interior receipts, a light estimate for Houston to-morrow, some Liverpool buying and more or less local covering, partly for greater account, yet the market subsequently fell, owing partly to rather large estimated receipts at New Orleans to-morrow (12,000 to 14,000 bales), partly to dull and declining spot markets and partly to bear hammering, but more than all to an absence of outside speculative interest in cotton at the present time. Although the spot business in Liverpool is large, the spot demand at the South is so small that prices are declining. Yet the market is believed by its friends to have a firm undertone and they maintain that sooner or later the purely commercial merits of cotton will prove an adequate foundation for a vigorous speculative campaign in the interest of better prices.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effects of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Spirits turpentine quiet and easy at 27½@28c. Rosin quiet and firm; strained common to good $1 75@1 77½.

CHARLESTON, December 3.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; receipts 87 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 20@1 25; receipts 477 barrels.

SAVANNAH, December 3.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25@25½c; sales 1,500 casks at 25c and 333 at 25½c; receipts — casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 4,000 barrels.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

READ IN BOTH HOUSES OF THE CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Foreign Affairs—Statement of Relations with Other Governments—No Reference to the Venezuela Dispute—Financial Matters—Silver Coinage and Bond Issues—Remedies for Monetary Troubles Suggested.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

To the Congress of the United States:

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our Government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the Government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties, and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to the Congress the important issues of our situation as relates to our intercourse with foreign nations, and the statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting except as they are related to these topics any reference to departmental relations.

I earnestly invite, however, not only the careful consideration but the severely critical scrutiny of the Congress and my fellow-countrymen to the reports concerning these departmental operations. If justly and fairly examined they will furnish proof of assiduous and painstaking care for the public welfare. I press the recommendations they contain upon the respectful attention of those charged with the duty of legislation, because I believe their adoption would promote the people's good.

By amendatory tariff legislation in January last the Argentine Republic, recognizing the value of the large market opened to the free importation of its wool under our last tariff act has admitted certain products of the United States to entry at reduced duties. It is pleasing to note that the efforts we have made to enlarge the exchanges of trade on a sound basis of mutual benefit are in this instance appreciated by the country from which our woollen factories draw their needful supply of raw material.

* * * * * * *

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this Government from the delicate duty they undertook at the request of both countries of rendering such services to the subjects of either belligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted developed a domestic condition in the Chinese Empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the central government over the provincial administrations following a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an overwhelming national disaster or as a manifestation upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners, which unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually connived at by them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life. Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other nationalities than our own it plainly behooves this Government to take the most prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more dreadful calamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have grown up throughout the interior of China under the temperate rule of toleration, custom and imperial edict. The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces, who by neglect or otherwise had permitted uprisings, and for the adoption of stern measures by the Emperor's Government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in duty and the punishment by death of a number of those adjudged guilty of actual participation in the outrages. This Government also insisted that a special American commission should visit the province where the first disturbance occurred for the purpose of investigation. This latter commission, formed after much opposition, has gone overland from Tien-Tsin accompanied by a suitable Chinese escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our Government to protect its citizens will act, it is believed, as a most influential deterrent of any similar outbreak.

Our relations with the States of the German Empire are in some aspects typical of a condition of things elsewhere found in countries whose productions and trade are similar to our own—the close rivalries of competing industries, the influence of the delusive doctrine that the internal development of a nation is promoted and its wealth increased by a policy which in undertaking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers necessarily obstructs their sales in foreign markets and prevents free access.

The products of the world, the desire to retain trade in time-worn ruts, regardless of the inexorable laws of new needs and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our own halting tardiness in inviting a freer exchange of commodities and by this means imperiling our footing in the external markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American export interests, not only in Germany, where they are perhaps most noticeable, but in adjacent countries. The exports affected are largely American cattle and other food products, the reason assigned for unfavorable discrimination being that their consumption is deleterious to the public health. This is all the more irritating in view of the fact that no European State is as jealous of the excellence and wholesomeness of its exported food supplies as the United States, nor so easily able on account of inherent soundness to guarantee those qualities. Nor are these difficulties confined to our food products designed for exportation. Our great insurance companies for example having built up a vast business abroad and invested a large share of their gains in foreign countries in compliance with the local laws and regulations then existing, now find themselves within a narrowing circle of onerous and unforseen conditions and are confronted by the necessity of retirement from a field thus made profitable, if indeed they are not summarily expelled, as some of them have lately been from Prussia. It is not to be forgotten that international trade cannot be one-sided. Its currents are alternating and its movements should be honestly reciprocated. Without this it almost necessarily degenerates into a device to gain advantage or contrivance to secure benefits with only the semblance of a return. In our dealings with other nations we ought to be open-handed and scrupulously fair. This should be our policy as a producing nation, and it plainly becomes us, a people who love generosity, and the moral aspiration of national good faith and reciprocal forbearance. These considerations should not, however, constrain us to submit to unfair discrimination nor to silently acquiesce in hindrance to the enjoyment of our shares of the legitimate advantages of proper trade relations. If an examination of the situation suggests such measures on our part as would involve restrictions similar to those from which we suffer the way to such acquiescence should by no means be lightly entered upon since the necessity for the inauguration of such policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people and because it naturally and logically might lead to consequences of the gravest character. I take pleasure in calling to your attention the encomium bestowed on those vessels of our navy which took part in the notable ceremony of the opening of the Kiel canal. It was fitting that this extraordinary achievement of the newer German nationality should be celebrated in the presence of America's exposition of the latest developments of the world's naval energy.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual.

Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Behring Sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because their execution has been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two Governments on the subject of preventing the exterminating slaughter of seals. The insufficiency of the British patrol of Behring sea, under the regulations agreed on by the Governments, has been pointed out, and yet only two British ships have been on police duty during this season in those waters. The need of a more effective enforcement of existing regulations, as well as the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the award, have been earnestly urged upon the British Government, but thus far without effective results. In the meantime the depletion of the seal herds by means of pelagic hunting has so alarmingly progressed that unless their slaughter is at once effectively checked their extinction within a year seems to be a matter of absolute certainty.

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Owing to the uncertainty and ignorance as to the true boundary, vexatious disputes and injurious seizures of boats and nets by Canadian cruisers often occur, while any positive settlement thereof by an accepted standard is not easily to be reached. A joint commission to determine the line in those quarters on a practical basis, by measured courses following range marks on shore, is a necessity for which immediate provision should be made.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be refuted both on its own account and in view of its relation with the friendly Powers directly concerned, in July last a dispatch was addressed to our Ambassador at London for communication to the British Government in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this Government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this Continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in deogration of the rights and against the will of Venezuela. Considering the disparity in strength of Great Britian and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy and is not satisfied if one of the Powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions the dispatch in question called upon the British Government for a definite answer to the question whether it would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British Government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the Congress.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island menacing even some populations on the coast besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share. This flagrant condition of hostilities by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people has entailed earnest effort on the part of this Government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom and deep as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of neighbors; yet the plain duty of their Government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations with friendly sovereign States, though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgent nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the Government to honestly fulfil every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped on every ground that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed and order and quiet restored to the disjracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

One notable instance of interference by Spain with passing American ships has occurred. On March 8th last, the Allianca, while bound from Colon to New York, and following the customary track for vessels near the Cuban shore but outside the three mile limit, was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat. Protest was promptly made by the United States against this act as not being justified by a state of war, nor permissible in respect of vessels on the usual paths of commerce, nor tolerable in view of the want on peril occasioned to innocent life and property. The act was disavowed with full expression of great regret and assurance of non-recurrence of such just cause of complaint, while the offending officer was relieved of his command.

Military arrests of citizens of the United States in Cuba have occasioned frequent reclamations. When held on criminal charges their delivery to the ordinary civil jurisdiction for trial has been demanded and obtained in conformity with treaty provisions; and when merely detained by way of military precaution under a proclaimed state of siege without formulated accusation, their release or trial has been insisted upon. The right of American consular officers in the island to prefer protests and demands in such cases, having been questioned by the insular authority, their enjoyment of the privilege stipulated by treaty for the consuls of Germany was claimed under the most favored national provisions of our own convention and was promptly recognized.

The enforcement of differential duties against products of this country exported to Cuba and Porto Rico prompted the immediate claim on our part to the benefit of the minimum tariff of Spain in return for the most favorable treatment permitted by our laws as regards the production of Spanish territories. A commercial arrangement was concluded in January last securing the treatment so claimed.

Vigorous protests against excessive fines imposed on our ships and merchandise by the customs officers of these islands for trivial errors have resulted in the remission of such fines in instances where the equity of the complaint was apparent, though the vexatious practice has not been wholly discontinued.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

The Ottoman Government has lately issued an imperial irade exempting forever from taxation an American college for girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our envoy at Constantinople that similar institutions maintained and administered by our countrymen shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights and that our citizens throughout the Empire shall be protected. The Government, however, in view of existing facts, is far from relying upon such assurances as the limit of its duty. Our ministers have been vigilant and alert in affording all possible protection in individual cases where danger threatened or safety was imperilled. We have sent ships as far towards the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to go, where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have the promise of other Powers which have ships in the neighborhood that our citizens, as well as theirs, will be received and protected on board these ships.

On the demand of our minister, orders have been issued by the Sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees.

These orders have been carried out, and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizens and missionaries.

The Government has used its good offices towards composing the difference between Venezuela on one hand and Belgium on the other, growing out of the dismissal of the representatives of these Powers on the ground of a publication deemed offensive to Venezuela. Although that dismissal was coupled with a cordial request that other more personally agreeable envoys be sent in their stead, a rupture of intercourse ensued, and still continues.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

As we turn from a view of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation, we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment. We may well be encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we recall the steps already taken toward improving our economy and financial situation and when we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in these subjects.

By command of the people a customs revenue system designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the Government to obstruct the avenues to our people's cheap living or lessen their comfort and enjoyment for the sake of according especial advantages to favorites and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism.

A full history of the compulsory purchase and coinage of silver and the issue of bonds to maintain the gold reserve is given, and continuing the President says:

I am convinced that the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding Treasury notes issued by the Government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890. I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when with increased prosperity and resources they could be more easily met. To further ensure the cancellation of the notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the Treasury or that may be received by the Government on any account.

The increase of our bonded debt involved in this plan would be ampley compensated by renewed activity and enterprise in all business circles, the restored confidence at home, the reinstated faith in our monetary strength abroad, and the stimulation of every interest and industry that would follow the cancellation of the gold demand obligations now afflicting us. In any event the bonds proposed would stand for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow there lurks the menace of unending bonds, with our indebtedness still undischarged and aggravated in every feature. The obligations necessary to fund this indebtedness would not equal in amount these from which we have been relieved since 1884 by anticipation and payment, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, out of our surplus revenues. The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and Treasury notes, amounting to probably less than $466,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks. Though the aggregate capital of those now in existence amounts to more than $664,000,000, their outstanding circulation, based on security, amounts to only about $190,000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond the amount of their capital stock, and they are obliged to pay 1 per cent. tax on the circulation they issue.

I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent., which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the Government incurs on their account. In addition they should be allowed to substitute or deposit in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation, those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes. The banks already existing if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions of law thus modified, could issue circulation in addition to that already outstanding amounting to $478,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal the currency proposed to be cancelled. At any rate I should confidently expect to see the existing national banks or others to be organized avail themselves of the proposed encouragement to issue circulation and promptly fill any vacum and supply every currency need.

It has always seemed to me that the provisions of law regarding the capital of national banks, which operate as a limitation to their location, fails to make proper compensation for the suppression of State banks which come near to the people in all sections of the country and readily furnished them with banking accommodations and facilities. Any inconvenience or embarrassment arising from these restrictions on the location of national banks might well be remedied, better adapting the present system to the creation of banks in smaller communities or by permitting banks of large capital to establish branches in such localities as would serve the people—so regulated and restrained as to secure their safe and conservative control and management.

But there might not be the necessity for such an addition to the currency by new issues of bank circulation as at first glance is indicated. If we should be relieved from maintaining a gold reserve under conditions that constitute it the barometer of our solvency, and if our Treasury should no longer be the foolish purveyor of gold for nations abroad or for speculation and hoarding by our citizens at home, I should expect to see gold resume it natural and normal functions in the business affairs of the country and cease to be an object attracting the timid watch of our people and exciting their sensitive imaginations.

I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of the Treasury notes issued under the silver purchase act of 1890 would leave the Treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage, to coin nearly $178,000,000 in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not from time to time be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, the necessities of the country should require.

Whatever is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent, we have reached a dangerous depth and our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toil and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that we are financially ill and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment and unpleasant remedies.

In the present stage of our difficulty it is not easy to understand how the amount of our revenue receipts directly affects it. The important question is not the quantity of money received in revenue payments, but the kind of money we maintain and our ability to continue in sound financial condition. We are considering the Government's holdings of gold as related to the soundness of our money and as affecting our national credit and monetary strength. If our gold reserve had never been impaired, so if no bonds had ever been issued to replenish it, if there had been no fear and timidity concerning our ability to continue gold payments; if any part of our revenues were now paid in gold and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining a safe reserve, the amount of our revenues would be an influential factor in the problem. But, unfortunately, all the circumstances that might lend weight to this consideration are entirely lacking.

In our predicament no gold is received by the Government in payment of revenue charges nor would there be if the revenues were increased. The receipts of the Treasury when not in silver certificates consist of United States notes and Treasury notes, issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the Government in paying its current ordinary expenses, and its quanity in Government possession does not in the least contribute toward giving us that kind of safe financial standing or condition which is built on gold alone. If it is said that these notes, if held by the Government, can be used to obtain gold for our reserve, the answer is easy. The people draw gold from the Treasury on demand upon United States notes and Treasury notes, but the proposition that the Treasury can on demand draw gold from the people upon them would be regarded in these days with wonder and amusement. And even if this could be done, there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it the next day or the next hour by the presentation of the notes they received in exchange for it. The Secretary of the Treasury might use such notes taken from a surplus revenue to buy gold in the market. Of course, he could not do this without paying a premium. Private holders of gold, unlike the Government, having no parity to maintain, would not be restrained from making the best bargain possible when they furnish gold to the Treasury; but the moment the Secretary of the Treasury bought gold on any terms above par he would establish a general and universal premium upon it, thus breaking down the parity between gold and silver which the Government is pledged to maintain and opening the way to new and serious complications. In the meantime the premium would not remain stationary, and the absurd spectacle might be presented of a dealer selling gold to the Government and with United States notes or Treasury notes in his hands immediately clamoring for its return and a resale at a higher premium.

It may be claimed that a large revenue and redundant receipts might favorably affect the situation under discussion by affording an opportunity of retaining these notes in the Treasury when received, and thus preventing their presentation for gold. Such retention to be useful ought to be at least measurably permanent, and this is precisely what is prohibited, so far as the United States notes are concerned, by the law of 1878, forbidding their further retirement. The statute in so many words provides that these notes, when received into the Treasury and belonging to the United States, shall be "paid out again and kept in circulation."

It will, moreover, be readily seen that the Government could not refuse to pay out United States notes and Treasury notes in current transactions when demanded and insist on paying out silver alone and still maintain the parity between that metal and the currency representing the gold. Besides, the accumulation in the Treasury of currency of any kind exacted from the people through taxation is justly regarded as an evil, and it cannot proceed far without vigorous protest against an unjustifiable retention of money from the business of the country and a denunciation of a scheme of taxation which proves itself to be unjust when it takes from the earnings and income of their money so much in excess of the needs of Government support that large sums can be gathered and kept in the Treasury. Such a condition has heretofore in times of surplus revenue led the Government to restore currency to the people by the purchase of its unmatured bonds at a large premium and by a large increase of its deposits in national banks, and we easily remember that the abuse of the Treasury accumulation has furnished a most persuasive argument in favor of legislation radically reducing our tariff taxation. Perhaps it is supposed that sufficient revenue receips would in a sentimental way improve the situation by inspiring confidence in our solvency and allaying the fear of pecuniary exhaustion; and yet through all our struggles to maintain our gold reserve there never has been any apprehension as to our ready ability to pay with such money as we had, and the question whether or not our current receipts met our current expenses has not entered into the estimate of our solvency. Of course the general state of our funds, exclusive of gold, was entirely immaterial to the foreign creditor and investor. His debt only could be paid in gold, and his only concern was our ability to keep on hand that kind of money.

On July 1, 1893, more than a year and a half before the first bonds were issued to replenish the gold reserve, there was a net balance in the Treasury, exclusive of such reserve, of less than $13,000,000; but the gold reserve amounted to more than $114,000,000, which was the feature of the situation. It was when the stock of gold began rapidly to fall that fright supervened, and our securities held abroad were returned for sale and debts owed abroad were pressed for payment. In the meantime, extensive shipments of gold and other unfavorable indications caused restlessness and fright among our people at home; thereupon the general state of our funds, exclusive of gold, became also immaterial to them and they, too, drew gold from the Treasury for hoarding against all contingencies. This is plainly shown by the large increase in the proportion of gold withdrawn which was retained by our own people.

As time and threatening incidents progressed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, nearly $85,000,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Treasury and about $77,000,000 was sent abroad, while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, over $117,000,000 was drawn out, of which only about $65,000,000 was shipped, leaving the large balance of such withdrawals to be accounted for by domestic hoarding.

Inasmuch as the withdrawal of our gold has resulted largely from fright, there is nothing apparent that will prevent its continuance or recurrence, with its natural consequences, except such a change in our financial methods as will reassure the frightened and make the desire for gold less intense. It is not clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold, can satisfy those whose only anxiety is to gain gold from the Government's store. It cannot, therefore, be safe to rely upon increased revenues as a cure for our present troubles.

It is thought possible that the suggestion of increased revenue as a remedy for the difficulties we are considering may have originated in an intimation or distinct allegation that the bonds which have been issued ostensibly to replenish our gold reserve were really issued to supply insufficient revenue. Nothing can be further from the truth; bonds were issued to obtain gold for the maintenance of our national credit. As has been shown, the gold thus obtained has been drawn again from the Treasury upon United States notes and Treasury notes. This operation would have been promptly prevented if possible, but these notes having thus been passed to the Treasury they become the money of the Government like any other ordinary Government funds and there was nothing to do but to use them in paying Government expenses when needed.

At no time when bonds have been issued has there been any consideration of the question of paying the expense of the Government with their proceeds; there was no necessity to consider that question. At the time of each bond issue we had a safe surplus in the Treasury for ordinary operation, exclusive of the gold in our reserve. In February, 1894, when the first issue of bonds was made such surplus amounted to over $18,000,000; in November, when the second issue was made, it amounted to more than $42,000 000, and in February 1895, when bonds for the third time were issued, such suplus amounted to more than $100,000,000. It now amounts to $98,079,490.80. Besides all this, the Secretary of the Treasury had no authority whatever to issue bonds to increase the ordinary revenues or pay current expenses.

I cannot but think there has been some confusion of ideas regarding the effects of the issue of bonds and the results of the withdrawal of gold. It was the latter process and not the former that by substituting in the Treasury United States notes and Treasury notes for gold increased by their amount the money which was in the first instance subject to ordinary Government expenditure.

It is neither unfair nor unjust to charge a large share of our present financial perplexities and dangers to the operation of the laws of 1878 and 1890, compelling the purchase of silver by the Government, which not only furnished a new Treasury obligation upon which its gold could be withdrawn, but so increased the fear of an overwhelming flood of silver and a forced discount to silver payments that even the repeal of these laws did not entirely undo the evils of their existence.

While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity, and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system, I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen whose sincerety I do not doubt insist that the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall be at once thrown open to the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of both gold and silver dollars, of full legal tender quality, regardless of the action of any other government, and in view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for one hundred cents worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard and only fifty cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar.

Were there infinitely stronger reasons than can be adduced for hoping that such action would secure for us a bimetallic currency moving on lines of parity, an experiment so novel and hazardous as that proposed might well stagger those who believe stability is an imperative condition of sound money. No Government, no human contrivance or act of legislation has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established in the markets of the world.

Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations, and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economists of the world, both in the past and present, and what is far more conclusive, they run counter to our own actual experiences.

Twice in our early history our lawmakers in attempting to establish a bimetallic currency undertook free coinage upon a ratio which accidentally varied from the actual relative values of the two metals not more than three per cent. In both cases, notwithstanding greater difficulties and cost of transportation than now exist, the coins whose intrinsic worth was undervalued in the ratio gradually and surely disappeared from our circulation and went to other countries where their real value was better recognized. Acts of Congress were impotent to create equality where natural causes decreed even a slight inequality.

Twice in our recent history we have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver. Under an act of Congress passed in 1878, the Government was required for more than twelve years to expend annually at least $24,000 000 in the purchase of silver bullion for coinage. The act of July 14, 1890, in a still bolder effort, increased the amount of silver the Government was compelled to purchase and forced it to become the buyer annually of 54,000,000 ounces, or practically the entire product of our mines. Under both laws silver rapidly and steadily declined in value. The prophesy and the expressed hope and expectation of those in the Congress who led in the passage of the last mentioned act, that it would re-establish and maintain the former parity between the two metals, are still fresh in our memory.

In the light of these experiences, which accord with the experiences of other nations, there is certainly no secure ground for the belief that an act of Congress could now bridge an inequality of fifty per cent between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country which has less than one-seventh of the silver money in the world, could by its action alone raise, not only our own, but all silver to its lost ratio with gold. Our attempt to accomplish this by the free coinage of silver at a ratio differing widely from actual relative values would be the signal for the complete departure of gold from our circulation, the immediate and large contraction of our circulating medium, and a shrinkage in the real value and monetary efficiencies of all other forms of currency as they settled to the level of silver monometallism. Every one who receives a fixed salary and every worker for wages would find the dollar in his hand ruthlessly scaled down to the point of bitter disappointment, if not to pinching privation. A change in our standard to silver monometallism would also bring on a collapse of the entire system of credit, which, when based on a standard which is recognized and adopted by the world of business, is many times more potent and useful than the entire volume of currency and is safely capable of almost indefinite expansion to meet the growth of trade and enterprise. In a self-invited struggle through darkness and uncertainty humiliation would be increased by the consciousness that we had parted company with all the enlightened and progressive nations of the world, and were desperately and hopelessly striving to meet the stress of modern commerce and competition with a debased and unsuitable currency, and in association with the few weak and laggard nations which have silver alone as their standard of value.

All history warns us against rash experiments which threaten violent changes in our monetary standard and the degradation of our currency. The past is full of lessons, teaching not only the dangers but the national immorality that follows in the train of such experiments. I will not believe that the American people can be persuaded, after sober deliberation, to jeopardize their nation's proud standing by encouraging financial nostrums, nor that they will yield to the false allurements of cheap money, when they realize that it must result in the weakening of that financial integrity and rectitude which thus far in our history has been so devotedly cherished as one of the traits of true Americanism. Our country's indebtedness, whether owing by the Government or existing between individuals, has been contracted with reference to our present standard. To decree by act of Congress that these debts shall be payable in less valuable dollars than those within the contemplation and intention of the parties who contracted, would operate to transfer by the fiat of law, and without compensation, an amount of property and a volume of rights and interests almost incalculable.

Those who advocate a blind and headlong plunge to free coinage in the name of bimetallism, and professing the belief, contrary to all experience, that we could thus establish a double standard and a concurrent circulation of both metals in our coinage are certainly reckoning from a cloudy standpoint. Our present standard of value is the standard of the civilized world, and permits the only bimetallism now possible, or at least, that is within the independent reach of any single nation, however powerful that nation may be.

While the value of gold as a standard is steadied by almost universal commercial and business use, it does not despise silver nor seek its banishment. Wherever this standard is maintained there is at its side in free and unquestioned circulation, a volume of silver currency sometimes equalling and sometimes even exceeding it in amount, both maintained at parity notwithstanding a depreciation of fluctuation in the intrinsic value of silver.

There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in divers forms and of various kinds. No silver standard country has a gold currency in circulation, but one enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating medium by keeping the standard staple and all other currency at par with it. Such a system and such a standard also give free scope for those expansions for safe and conservative credit, so indispensible to broad and growing commercial transactions and so well substituted for the actual use of money. If a fixed and staple standard is maintained, such as the magnitude and safety of our commercial transactions and business require, the use of money itself is conveniently minimized. Every dollar of fixed and staple value has through the agency of confiden credit an astonishing capacity of multiplying itself in financial work; every unstaple and fluctuating dollar falls as a basis of credit, and in its use begets gambling, speculation and undermines the foundations of honest enterprise.

I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainness of speech, because I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver, so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen, a serious menace to our prosperity and an insidious temptation of our people to wander from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity. It is because I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly, but with zeal, submitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject. I cannot refrain from begging them to re examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience, and to weigh again and again the consequences of such legislation as their efforts have invited. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous situation already forced upon us.

In conclusion, I especially entreat the people's representatives in the Congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to cooperate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen, whom, in our respective places of duty, we have undertaken to serve.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.

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